REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

POLICE OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

1910.

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CONTENTS.

PART I.—THE POLICE FORCE.

	PARA.	PAGE
Officers	1	1
Strength	2	2
Recruitment	2	2
Casualties	2	2
Conduct	3	2
Appeals	3	3
Judicial punishments	3	3
Rewards	4	3
Education	5	6
Provincial Training School, Vellore	5	6
Central Recruits' Schools	5	8
District Head-Quarters Schools	5	9
The work of the Sub-Inspectors	6	9
Religion or caste	7	9
Cost	8	9
Village Police	9	10
Police Talaiyaris	9	10
Armed Reserves	10	10
Railway Police	11	11

PART II.—STATISTICS OF CRIME.

General character of the year	12	13
Total cognizable crime	13	13
Distribution of crime	14	13
Grave crime	15	13
Murders	16	15
Infanticide	17	16
Riots	18	16
Dacoity and robbery	19	17
House-breaking	20	18
Thefts	21	19
Cattle-thefts	22	19
Counterfeiting coin and currency notes	23	20
Swindling cases	24	20
Other cases of note	25	21
Justifiable homicides and accidental deaths	26	21

PART III.—DETECTION AND PREVENTION OF CRIME.

Detection	27	22
Murder	27	24
Dacoity	27	24
Property lost and recovered	28	24
Personal investigation	29	25
Attendance at Sessions	29	25
Prosecutions	30	26
Prosecuting Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors	30	26
Inadequate sentences	31	26
Escapes	32	26
Prosecution for false complaints	33	26
Cases found false after trial	33	26
Prevention—*Habitual criminals*	34	26
Houses of bad repute	34	28
Criminal gangs	34	28
Old offenders	34	29
Finger Print Bureau	34	29
Security for good behaviour	34	29
Criminal Investigation Department	35	31
Execution of warrants	36	32
Inspection	37	32

CONCLUSION.

Re-organization	38	32
Work of Officers	39	33
Summary	40	34

APPENDIX A.

	PAGE
Return of cognizable crime—Cases (Statement A, Part I) *	36—38
Return of cognizable crime—Persons (Statement A, Part II) *	39—41
Return of non-cognizable crime—Cases (Statement B, Part I) *	42—45
Return of non-cognizable crime—Persons (Statement B, Part II) *	46—49
Return of property stolen and recovered (Statement C) *	50
Return showing sanctioned strength and cost of Police (Statement D) *	51, 52
Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the force (Statement E) *	53, 54
Return showing the religion or caste of officers and men employed in the Police (Statement F) *	55, 56

APPENDIX B.

Administration Report of the Madras City Police	57—61

APPENDIX C.

PROVINCIAL STATEMENTS.

Return showing the number of justifiable homicides, suicides and accidental deaths, classified according to the results of the investigations held under section 174, Criminal Procedure Code †	64, 65
Statement showing the particulars of suicides and accidental deaths †	66, 67
Statement of maliciously and wilfully false cases and of cases prosecuted by the Police and found false after trial †	68

APPENDIX D.

Review of the principal reforms in Police Administration effected in accordance with the orders of the Government of India on the report of the Indian Police Commission ‡ ..	69, 70

* Letter from the Government of India, No. 175, Home Department (Police), dated 7th February 1908—G.O., No. 268, J.D., dated 13th February 1908.

† G.O., No. 1571, J.D., dated 5th October 1904.

‡ Letter from the Government of India, No. 471, Home Department (Police), dated 8th May 1911—G.O., No. 833, J.D., dated 22nd May 1911.

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE

FOR THE YEAR 1910.

PART I.

THE POLICE FORCE.

Officers.

Mr. D. W. G. Cowie, I.C.S., held charge of the department throughout the year, except for six weeks from the 4th September, when he was away on privilege leave. I acted for him during the period.

Mr. C. D. J. Carmichael continued to be the Deputy Inspector-General, Northern Range, until the 23rd December 1910, when he proceeded on long leave and was relieved by Mr. N. E. Q. Mainwaring. Three officers held charge of the Central Range, viz., Mr. P. B. Thomas from the beginning of the year to the 4th February, Mr. N. E. Q. Mainwaring from the 5th idem to the 17th April and Mr. B. C. Leggatt for the remainder of the year. I continued to be in charge of the Southern Range, except during the period I acted as Inspector-General, when Mr. F. Armitage acted as Deputy Inspector-General and Mr. F. A. Dene held charge of the Range for a brief interval of four days. Mr. C. G. W. Clogstoun, who has since retired, was in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department and Railways, until the 29th January, when he went on leave, handing over charge of the office to the Inspector-General. Mr. P. B. Thomas took charge on the 13th February.

There were several important territorial changes during the year. The Madura and Tinnevelly districts were reconstituted into three districts—Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly—from the 1st June; the Kadiri taluk was transferred from the Cuddapah to the Anantapur district from the 1st October; and the Trichinopoly district was enlarged by the addition of the Námakkal and Karúr taluks from the Salem and Coimbatore districts, respectively, from the 15th November. The enlarged Anantapur and Trichinopoly districts being too extensive to be managed single-handed, proposals for the formation of sub-divisions in them were submitted to Government during the year and have been sanctioned since its close.

With regard to the buildings required at Cocanada for the removal of the Police head-quarters of the Gódávari district from Rajahmundry, a suitable site has been selected and plans and estimates are under preparation in the Public Works Department.

Changes among Superintendents were not more numerous than in the preceding year. There was no change in thirteen districts, only one in nine, two in four, and four in one, viz., Cuddapah, but these were unavoidable. There was a further decrease in the number of sub-divisions left without a separate officer in charge, and in only one case was the period so long as 2 months and 16 days, while in the other cases, it was less than one month. The appointment of a Personal Assistant to the Superintendent was made in four more districts, the number of districts on the last day of the year in which Superintendents had the benefit of Personal Assistants, being fourteen.

I regret very much to have to record the deaths of Messrs. F. S. Mullaly and C. L. Bidie during the year, both excellent officers. The former died in Madras when on special duty and the latter in England while on leave.

Five officers retired, three Probationary Assistant Superintendents arrived from England and an Inspector was appointed a Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Strength: Statement D, column 15.

2. The sanctioned strength of the permanent force on the last day of the year was 32,207, which was 117 more than the number on the corresponding date of the previous year. Most of this increase was sanctioned in connection with the formation of the Ramnad district and for the provision of a 15 per cent. reserve of casualties for the armed reserves in the Tinnevelly district.

The "temporary additional forces" shown at the end of the statement comprised the following:—(i) Plague force (1,032), (ii) Punitive force at Nambutalai in the Ramnad district (22), (iii) Temporary private guards (82), and (iv) Government House guard sanctioned in G.O., No. 579, Judicial, dated the 16th April 1910 (4).

Recruitment.

The number of men enlisted during the year was 3,942, and on the last day of it, there were still a little over 2,600 vacancies in the ranks. With regard to recruiting the situation did not improve, great difficulty being still experienced in Madras City and a majority of the districts, and this in spite of most strenuous efforts made by officers. Recruiting parties were organized and deputed to visit neighbouring districts and the co-operation of Revenue officials was freely sought for. In the west coast districts alone is recruiting easy, and Malabar continued to supply a large number of recruits for other districts, especially for armed reserves, for which Malayalis have been found most suitable. Nor, I regret to say, has there been any improvement during the current year and, although a number of undersized and overaged men have had to be taken on, vacancies have actually increased and in many districts re-allocation is being indefinitely retarded for want of men. The chief causes which militate against recruitment are undoubtedly the increasing demand for labour and the high prices prevalent and these, I am constrained to remark, have not been adequately met by the more favourable rates of pay introduced on the recommendation of the Police Commission. I am inclined to think that the difficulty in getting recruits is also enhanced by the new system of training them in Central Recruits' Schools, instead of at head-quarters. The discipline and training undergone in these schools is doubtless most salutary, but the men do not like being taken away from their families and native place for so long.

Casualties: Statement E, columns 31 to 36.

Casualties in the permanent force numbered 2,883 or 806 over the figure for the preceding year. There was an increase under all heads, notably resignations (884, as against 530 in 1909) and discharges (442, as against 190 in 1909). The large number of resignations bears out the remarks made above.

Conduct: Statement E, Columns 10 to 21.

3. The statistics of punishment are given in the margin. The slight fall in the percentage of punishments for offences other than absence without leave was more than counterbalanced by the rise in that for absence without leave, the result being a small increase in the percentage of punishments for all offences, which was, however, less than that for 1908.

	Percentage of men departmentally punished.		
	1908.	1909.	1910.
For offences other than absence without leave	35·1	32·1	31·8
For absence without leave	8·2	6·9	9·2
For all offences including absence without leave ...	43·3	39·0	41·0

In regard to punishments for offences other than absence without leave fourteen districts showed an increase which was marked in Madura, Salem, Jeypore and South Canara, and this was undoubtedly due to close supervision and the enforcement of strict discipline. The number of dismissals rose in Gódávari, Salem, South Canara and Madras Railway Police districts on account of a larger number of men judicially punished. There was a large increase under suspensions in Guntúr, Anantapur, Chingleput, Tinnevelly and South Malabar. In Anantapur, as pointed out by the District Magistrate, the punishment of suspension for a day was far too freely employed and the Superintendent's attention has been drawn to the matter. In Madura, the high percentage of punishment for offences other than absence without leave, namely, 84·6, was due to a rigorous enforcement of discipline by Mr. Lane. Next to Madura was Tinnevelly, where the percentage was 46·4 and I agree with the Superintendent that the conduct of

the force in his district was far from satisfactory and that deterrent punishments were imperative to restore a spirit of subordination. In Kurnool a case of dacoity occurred in which the cattle of certain Yerukalas were driven away and it was subsequently discovered that this offence was committed with the connivance of the Police for the purpose of procuring the arrests of the Yerukalas to whom the cattle belonged, and that no notice was taken by the Police of the complaint about these raids. Enquiries have since been made into the misconduct of the Police officers concerned and a full report on the subject submitted to Government. In Anantapur, where there was a marked decrease in the percentage of punishments, the Superintendent reports that there was an improvement in the conduct of his men, but Mr. Cowie, who visited the head-quarters of the district early this year, is not prepared to accept this view. On the contrary, he was inclined to think that the Inspectors were extremely slack in controlling their men. The percentage of punishments for serious offences in Madras City was 38·8, as against 41·2 in the previous year. On the whole, it is disappointing to note that there has not been an appreciable decrease in the number of punishments, though the system of incremental pay for approved service has been in operation for some years.

The slight rise in the proportion of black marks awarded, calls for no special remarks.

Fourth-class Inspector N. Krishnamachari, late Prosecuting Inspector of South Arcot district, who had been under suspension since the end of 1908, pending enquiry into a charge of bribery, was dismissed by Government—*vide* G.O., No. 871, Judicial, dated the 7th June 1910. Inspector J. H. V. Sitaram Singh of Tinnevelly was reduced from third class to fourth class for repeated acts of disobedience of orders and insubordination to the Deputy Superintendent of Police. Sergeant Sims of the Madura reserve was removed from service for tampering with the duty roster and thereby abetting a recruit constable in setting up a false plea of *alibi*. A Sub-Inspector of Madras City was dismissed for hushing up a case of house-breaking. In Nellore a Sub-Inspector was similarly punished during the year for writing a false diary in a murder case, and another, since the close of the year, for culpable neglect of duty, which entailed a loss of about Rs. 3,000 to Government in connection with the construction of lines under his supervision. The latter was first criminally prosecuted, but was discharged. In South Arcot also a Sub-Inspector was dismissed for highly suspicious conduct and grossly irregular procedure in a certain case and for making false and contradictory statements. A Sub-Inspector and a head constable of Madura district were dismissed for misbehaviour in a sensational case of murder which occurred in 1908, while two Sub-Inspectors and one head constable of the same district were under trial for extortion.

Appeals.

The appellate work of the Deputy Inspectors-General was slightly less than in the previous year, while that of the Inspector-General was somewhat heavier. Beyond a slight increase in the proportion of cases in which the original orders were reversed, the results call for no remarks. There were 32 appeals to Government, in all of which, with one exception, the original orders were confirmed.

Judicial punishments.

The number of judicial punishments was almost the same as in the previous year. Two hundred and nineteen persons belonging to the permanent force and 2 to the temporary force were judicially punished during the year. Of the former, 145 were convicted of offences committed in their official capacity, 55 under the Police Act XXIV of 1859 and 39 under section 223 of the Indian Penal Code for negligently suffering prisoners to escape, while 74 were convicted of offences committed in their private capacity. Convictions for extortion and criminal breach of trust numbered 14 and 7 respectively. Two head constables of the Madras Harbour Police were convicted and sentenced to five years' and three years' rigorous imprisonment respectively, one for committing rape and the other for abetting the offence.

Rewards : *Statement E, columns 22 and 23.*

4. His Excellency the Governor, on the occasion of his visit to Bellary in November, was pleased to present the King's Police Medal in person to constable Gooty Bhimayya (not Chinnayya as noted in the Administration Report for 1909) who was one of those on whom the distinction was conferred in 1909. The other recipients of the

distinction mentioned in the report for that year have since been similarly honoured this year in February. The title of Rao Sahib was conferred upon Inspectors M.R.Ry. Chintamani Patro of Vizagapatam district and M.R.Ry. S. Bavanandam Pillai Avargal of Madras City for their meritorious services.

Excluding Madras City, the amount of monetary rewards granted during the year was Rs. 16,021, which was Rs. 1,386 less than that in the previous year, but the number of persons rewarded rose from 2,285 in 1909 to 2,680 in 1910. The increase in both the number of recipients and the amount of rewards was appreciable in Jeypore, Guntúr, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore and South Canara districts, while the reverse was the case in Vizagapatam, Nellore, Anantapur, Chingleput, South Arcot and South Malabar districts. In Tinnevelly, where 251 persons received rewards amounting to Rs. 1,911, as against 156 persons who received Rs. 1,286 in the previous year, it is reported that this increase was attended with beneficial results. The decrease in the amount of rewards in some of the districts named, is partly due to the fact that no money rewards were granted to Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors except in rare instances. Whenever possible, officers of these ranks were rewarded by promotion. In Kurnool, the Superintendent states that no reward was given in cases against property, unless a substantial recovery was effected. This must of course work somewhat unfairly, the recovery of property being in many cases a matter of chance, and the Superintendent's attention has been drawn to the matter. It is satisfactory, however, to note that the number of good service entries in this district rose from 19 in 1909 to 51 in 1910. In Anantapur, only 16 men received rewards aggregating to Rs. 60, as against 33 men and Rs. 310–8–0 in the previous year. This certainly goes to strengthen Mr. Cowie's impression, referred to elsewhere in this report, regarding the apathy and slackness of Inspectors in that district.

The number rewarded in Madras City was 103, against 90 in 1909, and the amount paid was Rs. 471, against Rs. 451 in 1909.

In several cases, good work was rewarded by promotion and among these the following deserve special mention :—

Inspector M.R.Ry. K. Chandrasekharam Pantulu Garu of Gódávari was promoted from second to acting first class for good work done in the Police torture cases of Peddapur Division; Inspector M.R.Ry. G. Rajagopala Rao Garu of Kistna from second to sub. *pro tem.* first class for his services in the Kotappakonda rioting case; Inspector M.R.Ry. T. V. Srinivasaraghavachari of Chingleput from fourth to third class for meritorious work in the Survey Office defalcation cases of 1909; Inspector M.R.Ry. K. Srinivasa Kini of South Canara from fourth to third class for detecting a life insurance fraud case in 1909; Inspector M.R.Ry. R. Guruvappa Nayudu of the Criminal Investigation Department from fourth to acting third class for good work in the Tenali bomb case and Sub-Inspector Thakur Singh of the same department from third to second grade for good work in the Kotappakonda rioting case. Two head constables of Guntúr district were also promoted to the rank of Sub-Inspector for their services in the Tenali bomb and Kotappakonda riot cases, respectively; and a constable of Madura district was made a head constable for pluckily resisting and wounding with a spear five out of seven Kallars who had attacked him while on beat duty. The wounds inflicted facilitated their arrest and identification.

Among the recipients of money rewards, the following deserve to be specially noted :—

Inspector M.R.Ry. S. Ranga Rao Nayudu Garu of Guntúr district received a reward of Rs. 100 for good work in the Kotappakonda rioting case.

A reward of Rs. 200 was granted to two constables of Rajahmundry town for arresting one Pedda Govinda Reddi of Bellary district, who was wanted for an offence under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code. A similar amount was given to three head constables and seven constables of Madura district and two head constables and four constables of Tinnevelly district, for good work in a dacoity case.

A reward of Rs. 75 was granted to Inspector M.R.Ry. Jacob Nargunam for excellent work in breaking up several gangs of notorious dacoits in Madura district in 1908.

Rewards of Rs. 50 were given to each of the following officers :—

(1) Inspector Abdul Aziz Sahib of Jeypore district for good work in two dacoity cases;

(2) Inspector M.R.Ry. V. R. Venkatarama Aiyar of Cuddapah district for breaking up a gang of dacoits;

(3) Inspector M.R.Ry. K. V. Krishna Variyar of South Malabar district for detecting a case of house-breaking;

(4) Sub-Inspector M.R.Ry. Parthasarathi Aiyangar of Madras City for prompt action in a case of theft of examination papers; and

(5) Constable Govinda Nair of the Calicut reserve for plucky arrest of two burglars, while on sentry duty at the Cordite Factory, the Nilgiris.

The Board of Revenue, Madras, offered a reward of Rs. 75 to Sub-Inspector Lutf-i-'Ali of Madras City for good work in connection with certain excise cases, and the Salt Department granted rewards, aggregating to Rs. 130, to certain Sub-Inspectors and men of the Salem district. Three men of the same district also received a reward of Rs. 5 each from the Military Department for apprehending deserters.

A Sub-Inspector of the Criminal Investigation Department, Madras, was granted a reward of Rs. 50 by the Criminal Investigation Department, United Provinces, for eminent service in enquiring into a case of cheating. The Travancore Government granted Rs. 50 to three Police officers of Tinnevelly district for the arrest of a person wanted by them, while a Sub-Inspector of Guntúr district and his men were granted a reward of Rs. 43 by His Highness the Nizam's Government for arresting a notorious K.D.

Among the rewards accepted from private individuals, the following may be mentioned :—

(i) A sum of Rs. 300 accepted from Raja Rajagopal, grandson of Raja Subbayamma of Pittapur, for the recovery of almost the entire property worth about two lakhs of rupees stolen from his house in Royapettah, Madras City. The Raja offered a reward of Rs. 1,000, but Government considered it sufficient to accept Rs. 300. Of this sum Rs. 100 was paid to a dhoby woman who gave the clue to the Police and the remainder was distributed among Police officers;

(ii) a reward of Rs. 250 paid by the Sun and Manchester Insurance Company to 53 members of the Additional Police, Tuticorin, for prompt assistance in putting out a fire, which broke out in some godowns near the Port and Customs offices. Inspector Mr. N. G. Staples got Rs. 50 and two Sergeants Rs. 20 each;

(iii) a reward of Rs. 200 offered by M.R.Ry. Krishnamacharlu, Public Prosecutor of Hyderabad, for recovery of property worth about a lakh of rupees lost, while he was travelling on the north-west line of the Madras Railway in 1908. Of this sum Rs. 100 was equally distributed between two Inspectors—M.R.Ry. V. Ramamurti Aiyar and M.R.Ry. V. R. Venkatarama Aiyar—and two head constables received Rs. 25 each;

(iv) a sum of Rs. 200 offered by Her Highness the Maharani of Vizianagram to the Police for promptly recovering currency notes of the value of Rs. 1,000 lost from the palace, before the loss was even known to the owners. Inspector Mr. H. Reynolds got Rs. 100, two Sub-Inspectors Rs. 25 each and a constable Rs. 50;

(v) Rs. 50 received by Inspector Mr. N. L. Mitchell, Ootacamund, from Messrs. Oakes & Co., for good work in detecting a case of theft; and

(vi) Rs. 50 paid to Sub-Inspector M.R.Ry. Karunakaran of South Malabar district by Messrs. Peirce Leslie & Co., for good work in a case under section 407 of the Indian Penal Code.

A constable of the Ceylon Police was also granted a reward of Rs. 20 for furnishing information which led to the arrest of an absconding murderer.

The number of good conduct stripes earned during the year was 3,151, against 3,820 in 1909. The system of recognizing good conduct by award of stripes has been abolished, under the orders of Government, with effect from the beginning of the current year, the new incremental pay system for approved service having replaced it.

In several districts, the work of village officers and private individuals for rendering help to the police was recognized in a fitting manner, especially in South Canara, Guntúr, Coimbatore, North Arcot and Tanjore. In the first named district, the Superintendent recommended a large number of private individuals for rewards, which were freely sanctioned by the District Magistrate. The rewards in most cases took the shape of bangles or medals, the recipients preferring such mementos to money rewards.

The following are some of the other instances in which similar rewards to Village Magistrates and private individuals have been granted by District Magistrates :—

(1) A gold bangle awarded to the Village Magistrate of Avalnayudukuppam in North Arcot district for rendering assistance in arresting a robber ;

(2) A gold medal to Muttuswami Aiyar, Parcel Clerk, South Indian Railway, Erode, for giving prompt information which led to the recovery of stolen property in a heavy burglary of Trichinopoly town ;

(3) A gold medal to Natesam Servai in Trichinopoly district for help in the arrest of a notorious thief ;

(4) A gold bracelet to the Village Magistrate of Chembilode, North Malabar district, for giving information which led to the arrest of an absconding murderer ;

(5) Four silver medals to two ryots and two Village Magistrates in South Arcot district for help in arresting persons ;

(6) Silver medals given to two Village Magistrates in Tanjore district for co-operation with the Police in the arrest of five Koravars ;

(7) Silver bangles presented to five Village Magistrates and a Karnam in Bellary district for valuable help in a murder and a house-breaking and theft case ;

(8) Rs. 100 granted to three private individuals of Udamalpet, Coimbatore district, for effecting the arrest of a desperate dacoit, Palani Valayan, who had escaped from the Central Jail, Coimbatore, and was also wanted for another offence ;

(9) A reward of Rs. 40 given to Rangaswami Gaundan, Duftarband of the Sub-Magistrate's office, Coimbatore, and Srinivasa Aiyangar, a waterman, for pluckily arresting one Perumal Muppan who attempted to murder the Stationary Sub-Magistrate of Coimbatore with a bill-hook in the Court compound ;

(10) A reward of Rs. 25 to Maya Tevan of Madura district, for plucky arrest of a murderer who was armed with a knife ; and

(11) A reward of Rs. 2 paid to each of the thirty Mappillas of Kongad in South Malabar district and a gold bangle presented to their leader, for ready assistance in dispersing a band of rioters.

Education: *Statement E, columns 24 and 25.*

5. The percentage of illiterate constables was 11·7, which was nearly the same as in the previous year, viz., 11·2. In the Ceded districts, owing to the difficulty in obtaining literate men, a number of illiterate men had to be recruited, as also for the Agency tracts and the armed reserves in a few districts. In North Malabar, there was not a single illiterate man in the force at the end of the year.

Provincial Training School, Vellore.

The Provincial Training School, Vellore, under the very efficient management of Mr. G. H. Bernays, continued to do good work. It was inspected on three occasions by the Inspector-General during the year.

At the beginning of the year there were under training 8 probationary Assistant Superintendents, 5 probationary Inspectors and 243 probationary Sub-Inspectors including 2 Sub-Inspectors of Madras City, besides one Sub-Inspector of Pudukkottai State and 2 Sergeants.

Of the eight probationary Assistant Superintendents three belonged to the batch of 1908, of whom one had already been posted to a district for practical training, but returned to the school temporarily for a month's special study in the vernacular, while the other two remained in the school from the time of their arrival, as they had not completed the Law Test. All the three left the school in January 1910 and joined the districts to which they were posted for practical training. Of the remaining five officers who joined the school at the end of 1909,

one passed in Law during the year and the others have since completed the Law Test at the examination held in January 1911. They were posted to different districts for practical training in November. A fresh batch of three probationers arrived from England at the end of the same month and joined the school. During the recess the probationary Assistant Superintendents under training in the school were placed under the charge of selected District Superintendents to push on with their studies.

There was no Deputy Superintendent under training in the school during the year.

Three of the five Inspectors who were under training at the commencement of the year, left the school after their final examination in April and the other two in October 1910. Twelve Inspectors were admitted into it during the year and were under training at the close of it.

Of the 244 Sub-Inspectors on the rolls at the commencement of the year 120 belonged to the senior section and 124 to the junior. In January a Sub-Inspector of the Agency tracts joined the school. Between January and April, three Sub-Inspectors resigned and one died. In April, 115 probationary Sub-Inspectors and one Sub-Inspector of Madras City who had completed their course were posted to districts and left the school. In June a batch of 118 probationary Sub-Inspectors and two Sub-Inspectors of Madras City were admitted, in July another Sub-Inspector joined the school, and in October a second batch consisting of 97 probationary Sub-Inspectors, two Sub-Inspectors of Madras City, two Sub-Inspectors of Coorg and one of Pudukkóttai. In the same month, 121 probationary Sub-Inspectors, one Sub-Inspector of Madras City and one Sub-Inspector of Pudukkóttai left the school, having completed their course. Between June and December the probation of four Sub-Inspectors was terminated, 14 Sub-Inspectors resigned, of whom five, including one Sub-Inspector of Madras City, were permitted to revert to their permanent appointments in other departments. The strength on the last day of the year was 101 Sub-Inspectors in the junior class and 106 in the senior class or in all 207, which included three Sub-Inspectors of Madras City, one of Pudukkóttai and two of Coorg. Unfortunately, the number of suitable Mussalman candidates continues to be small and there has also been a great falling off in higher educational qualifications, as there were only one B.A. and eight F.A's. in the first batch of admissions during the year and only two F.A's. in the second. This, however, was largely due to the difficulty experienced in getting more highly educated candidates for the Telugu districts, where most of the vacancies existed.

One of the two Sergeants under training at the beginning of the year left the school in April and the other in October. Two others joined the school in June and were under training at the close of the year.

One hundred and seventeen appeared for the final examination (Sub-Inspectors' Test) in April 1910, 98 passed, 31 of them in the first class, and of the 19 who failed, 18 failed in one subject only. In the examination held in October, out of 125 who appeared, 106 passed with nine in the first class. The others failed in one subject only, with the exception of two who failed in more than one subject. Fifteen Sub-Inspectors appeared for the Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade, of whom nine passed, one heading the list of successful candidates. One Sub-Inspector appeared for the Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade, and passed it. These results indicate that the improved method of tuition noticed in the previous year's report is working well.

Special lectures on police subjects continued to be delivered and were found useful.

Shorthand Class.—The year started with 50 Sub-Inspectors in the class for English shorthand and closed with 37. Twenty passed the test in the Elementary grade, with 15 in the first class and one Sub-Inspector passed both the Intermediate and the Advanced grades. All the four Sub-Inspectors who remained at the beginning of the year for a special course in English Shorthand returned to their respective districts, after passing the test in the Advanced grade, while three others from districts joined the school in July and were undergoing a similar special course of training in English shorthand at the end of the year.

In G.O., No. 303, Public, dated the 12th April 1910, Government have appreciated the work of the Shorthand Instructor M.R.Ry. M. Srinivasa Rao in connection with his compilation of a "Tamil Shorthand Instructor" by granting him an honorarium of Rs. 500. Agreeably to the same Government order two Sub-Inspectors were deputed to help the Instructor in the compilation of manuals of shorthand in the Telugu and Canarese languages similar to the one he had already brought out in Tamil. The work was started in July and satisfactory progress has been made. The Instructor hopes to bring out the manuals before the end of the current year and then to undertake the compilation of a similar manual in Malayalam.

In G.O., No. 745, Public, dated the 18th August 1910, Government were pleased to sanction a special shorthand allowance of Rs. 5 per mensem to police officers below the rank of Inspector who were qualified to take down speeches in Tamil at 80 words a minute, as an incentive to maintain proficiency in the subject. The allowance was accordingly paid to five Sub-Inspectors who were so qualified, from the date of the Government order. In November, two other Sub-Inspectors were directed to join the school for learning Tamil shorthand. All these seven Sub-Inspectors were examined in the first week of April 1911 with a view to test their efficiency and they passed. It is satisfactory to observe that five of these were also successful in passing another examination in the same language at 100 words a minute held shortly after at Vellore.

Riding class.—The instruction in the riding classes was satisfactory, the prize instituted by Mr. P. S. P. Rice, I.C.S., in 1907 and since continued by Mr. Cowie, having aroused keen competition among the Sub-Inspectors. Nearly all the Sub-Inspectors were capable of saddling and bridling a horse and riding it with security and ease.

First aid to the injured.—The importance of instructing Sub-Inspectors and recruit constables under training in "First aid to the injured," lectures on which had previously been given voluntarily by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Vellore, was recognized by Government, who directed in G.O., No. 1355, Judicial, dated the 7th September 1910, that a course of instruction in this subject should be instituted in all the Police training schools. Lectures at the rate of two a week are accordingly being delivered in the Provincial Training School by the Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Police Hospital, Vellore.

Library, Reading room and Museum.—The library and reading room continued to be a valuable adjunct to the school. A separate building for the museum was nearing completion and the work of collecting exhibits was in progress.

Band.—The school band continued to be in a satisfactory and efficient state throughout the year and the help received from Government, together with contributions from private sources sufficed to cover the cost of its upkeep.

Discipline.—Discipline was on the whole most satisfactory and only one Sub-Inspector was punished for wilful neglect of duty by termination of his probation.

Staff.—Fourth class Inspector Muhammad Abdul Ghanni Sahib, one of the lecturers, published a useful book containing notes on Medical Jurisprudence specially adapted for the use of Sub-Inspectors.

All the members of the staff worked cheerfully and well. The following deserve special mention:—Mr. R. Jennings who efficiently supervised drill and discipline; M.R.Ry. A. Jagannatham Pillai Avargal, the senior lecturer, who went on long leave towards the close of the year; M.R.Ry. C. S. Duraiswami Aiyar Avargal and M.R.Ry. K. Gopalaswami Aiyangar. The last two had charge of the Gazetted officers' classes, the museum and the library.

Reduction of the School staff.—As the complement of Sub-Inspectors sanctioned in the re-organization scheme had been enlisted and as the number to be trained hereafter to replace casualties will be much smaller than at present, a reduction in the staff of the school was proposed, which has since received the approval of Government.

Central Recruits' Schools.

There were only two Central Recruits' Schools working during the year. The one at Vellore continued to do good work, under the management of Mr. O. E. Windle, the number of recruits who passed out of it during the year being 545. For want of accommodation recruits

from Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly districts could not be admitted into the school. Lectures on "First aid to the injured" were delivered by the Sub-Assistant Surgeon of the Police Hospital twice a week. Special attention was also given to the gymnasium and there was a marked improvement in the physique of the men when they left the school.

Recruits of the Northern Range were trained at the Central Recruits' School, Vizianagram, which was opened in May 1909 and was well managed by M.R.Ry. M. M. Subbayya Avargal, Deputy Superintendent of Police. The school was frequently inspected by the Superintendent of Police, Vizagapatam. The number trained in 1910 was 663, which included Telugu recruits sent from the Railway Police districts. The training of all Uriya recruits has been attended to in this school since the abolition of the Uriya Station-house Officers' School at Párvatípuram—*vide* G.O., No. 1500, Judicial, dated the 6th October 1910. M.R.Ry. G. Panduranga Rao Avargal, the chief Law Instructor of the Central Recruits' School, Vellore, and Mr. A. W. J. Payne, the Drill Instructor of the Central Recruits' School, Vizianagram, discharged their duties most efficiently.

As regards the Recruits' school for the Ceded districts it has been finally decided that it should be located at Anantapur, where a site with a good water-supply is available and has recently been approved of by a Committee. Preliminary plans and estimates are under preparation in the Public Works Department. The buildings required for the Coimbatore School are in progress, but they are not expected to be ready until the beginning of next year. The slow progress of the work is ascribed to plague scare in the town.

District Head-Quarters Schools.

The District Head-Quarters Schools which were established for training recruits who could not be sent to the Central Recruits' Schools were in existence in sixteen districts. A school was opened during the year at Ootacamund.

The work of the Sub-Inspectors.

6. The work of this new class of officer may, I think, on the whole be described as fairly satisfactory and in some districts, such as Malabar and South Canara, there are men of a good stamp. From some districts the reports are less encouraging and there is a general complaint of their inexperience and lack of detective ability. Inexperience in handling and preventing crime is, of course, a shortcoming which time alone can remedy, but grit, initiative power and the courage to accept responsibility are attributes which are also frequently found wanting and are difficult to instil. Much, however, depends on the personal interest taken in the training of these young men by district officers and where this has been evinced good results have usually followed.

Religion or caste : *Statement F.*

7. The quinquennial statement showing the religion or caste of officers and men employed in the Police force on the 31st December 1910 is appended to this report. In this statement "head constables" are included under "men" and not under "officers" as in the statement for 1905, and therefore the two statements do not admit of a correct comparison.

Cost : *Statement D, column 18.*

8. The cost of the department in 1910 was Rs. 80,08,771, as against Rupees 74,10,371 in 1909, (*i.e.*), an increase of Rs. 5,98,400. The increase occurred mainly under the following heads for the reasons mentioned against each :—

	LAKHS.
Pay and allowances of executive force (Revised scale of pay granted to Inspectors and head constables and the enlistment of additional Sub-Inspectors and constables)	4·37
Travelling allowance (Increase in the strength of the force, raising of fares over the Madras and Southern Mahratta railway, grant of Travelling allowance to Inspectors on tour, Bastar riots, etc.) ...	·84
Office establishment (Re-organization of District Police offices sanctioned in G.O., No. 1102, Judicial, dated the 21st July 1910) ...	·18
Petty works of construction and repairs (Increase in the strength of the force)	·17
Total ...	5·56

9. Owing to the larger areas attached to police stations under the re-allocation scheme and the abolition of the old village beat system, we have to depend more than ever on the Village Police for reporting and preventing crime and watching criminals. It is satisfactory, therefore, to note that the reports received from districts generally point to better work on their part. Still any real improvement in the efficiency of the Village Police must necessarily be a plant of slow growth and the reports from some districts, viz., Kistna, Nellore, South Arcot, Salem, Tanjore and Trichinopoly, are not encouraging. Fortunately, we have now the hearty co-operation of District Magistrates, but, as one Superintendent rightly observes, Tahsildars could do far more than at present, while on tour, to instruct Village Magistrates in their police duties. However, it mainly lies with the District Police themselves to secure the confidence and good will of the Village Police and this is now realised and acted upon by most Superintendents. In Bellary and Madura, it is satisfactory to note that there were fewer complaints against Village Magistrates for delay in reporting crime. In South Canara, on the other hand, many were handed up for similar neglect of duty, but this was due to the personal attention paid to the matter by the Superintendent, Mr. E. B. Loveluck, who at the same time did not fail to recognize good work on their part. Guntúr, Bellary, Kurnool and Coimbatore furnished several instances in which Village Officers were rewarded. In Kistna, through the efforts of a Village Magistrate, a press and dies for making false rupees were discovered in the houses of two persons, who were since convicted and sentenced each to five years' rigorous imprisonment. In Bellary district, a Village Magistrate with the aid of the villagers, succeeded in arresting 23 out of 30 dacoits assembled in adjoining hills. On the other hand in some districts (Nellore, Kistna and Cuddapah) some Village Magistrates were suspected of harbouring criminals and they are being closely watched.

Village Police.

It is to be regretted that the revised Village Officers' Manual has not yet been issued.

The Police talaiyaris generally continued to perform useful work, but their present pay is really too low to attract the stamp of men required. The attempt to procure for them the grant of cultivable lands was proceeded with in a few districts. In Bellary, considerable progress is reported to have been made in this direction, but in Cuddapah the system did not meet with much success, either because no cultivable land was available near the tanah, or because the yield from the land was too small to compensate labour.

Police Talaiyaris.

10. The armed reserves at district head-quarters, which exist in all but Ramnad, North Malabar and the Nilgiri districts, were generally kept up to strength and maintained in a thoroughly efficient state. The prescribed annual mobilization was properly and satisfactorily carried out in all districts. In seven districts, the reserve was mobilized more than once. In Ganjám, Jeypore, Gódávari and Kistna this was in connection with the Bastar rebellion. The excellent marching performed and the efficiency displayed by the men belonging to the reserves in Jeypore and Vizagapatam districts on this occasion have earned the approval of Government as noticed in the Government order on the last report.

Armed Reserves.

The Sivakasi Special Force, which is now attached to the Ramnad district under the direct supervision of the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Sivakasi, consists chiefly of Malayalis and the discipline is excellent.

In Tinnevelly, the chief want is the need for accommodation for the whole force at one place and steps are being taken towards its provision.

Proposals for the formation of two new armed reserves, one to be stationed at Tellicherry, North Malabar district, and another at Vellore in the new North Arcot district were submitted to Government, and the latter has been sanctioned and formed, since the close of the year.

The Superintendent of Police, Nellore, reports that the order curtailing the pensions of ex-sepoys re-employed in Government service has caused discontent among the Military pensioners in his district reserve.

Proposals have been submitted to Government for maintaining all the armed reserves at a sufficient strength to admit of an emergency force of a prescribed strength being always held in readiness.

11. The re-allocation of the Madras Railway Police district was introduced in the beginning of the year, that of the other district having been given effect to at the end of the previous year. The year under review was generally uneventful. No new line was opened, the total mileage under the jurisdiction of the Superintendents of Madras and Trichinopoly Railway Police districts being 1,839 and 1,972 respectively. The question of redistribution of the jurisdiction of the two Superintendents according to the Railway Administrations, which had been ordered to be deferred, was taken up and proposals have been submitted to Government since the close of the year and sanctioned. Recruiting improved and was generally easy, except in portions of Telugu tracts, and the enlistment of illiterate men was avoided. The conduct of the men also improved, as shown by a decline in punishments in both the districts. An increase under cognizable as well as grave crime was, however, noticed in each of the districts, which is ascribed to improved methods of free registration, (*i.e.*), registration, as thefts, of cases which were treated formerly as "shortages." Partly on account of this, the figures of detection were poorer than in the previous year. The two appointments of Prosecuting Inspectors sanctioned for the Railway Police districts were kept vacant, as suitable men were not available. I have, however, recently made an appointment this year. The percentage of recovery of property has slightly fallen. As in previous years, a number of thefts from waggons and goods-sheds were committed by railway menials themselves, which rendered both detection and recovery of property difficult. In the Madras Railway Police district, a special police force was posted at Salem station to prevent the occurrence of thefts in first and second class compartments, and this had a salutary effect.

Railway Police.

Three gangs of local bad characters who were making depredations on the north-west line of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway were arrested and the members convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. One of these was under the leadership of a notorious railway thief and ex-porter by name Mala Munigadu, and another consisted of two underguards and two loco-menials, who had been cleverly extracting, unnoticed, valuable articles from parcels and booked luggages. The third consisted of six members of the Kunjarabats gang moving under surveillance in the Anantapur district. On the north-east line of the same railway one of the underguards who had been systematically extracting valuables from luggage in brakevans was prosecuted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

There was only one case of attempt to derail trains in the Madras Railway Police district, while the number of such cases in the other district was 6, but in none of them was there damage of a serious nature or injury to persons. Most of these were the outcome of mischief or ill-feeling between the Railway menials themselves or between the waymen and the villagers. In the Trichinopoly Railway Police district, eighteen cases of throwing stones at passing trains were reported during the year, but only four boys were convicted. Stone-throwing has, I regret to say, of late been common on the South Indian Railway and is said to be generally committed by shepherd boys grazing cattle near the line. A circular was issued by the District Magistrate, Coimbatore, warning all village officers that they would be held personally responsible and punished for any case of stone-throwing occurring within the limits of their villages. The Superintendent is requesting the District Magistrates of other districts through which the metre gauge railway runs to help him in the same direction.

The driver of a train from Nagore to Tanjore finding that the engine had gone ahead of the water column at Nidamangalam station backed the train after it came to a stop, without warning the passengers, with the result that one passenger who was alighting from the carriage fell down and got his left hand smashed. He luckily escaped death. The driver was prosecuted under section 101 of the Railways Act. As in the past, a large number of persons (184) were run over by trains, most of the cases occurring on the South Indian Railway and the north-east line of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. A rather serious accident

took place on the 7th January 1910 on the Narala bridge between Waltair and Duvvada, when 13 trespassers were knocked over and killed by a train, while going from one end of the bridge to the other at night. With regard to this bridge arrangements have since been made by the railway authorities to prevent trespass. The introduction of effective measures for preventing such accidents was under the consideration of Government and they have recently issued orders to the effect that the public should be warned against the danger of using the railway line as a footpath, especially in the case of bridges, also that the subordinate Magistrates should bear in mind that trespassing on a railway is as serious an offence as it is a dangerous practice. In several of the railway accidents in the Madras Railway Police district post-mortem examination was held to clear doubts as to cause of death. This will be carried out as a rule in all such cases.

There were six collisions, three averted collisions and five derailments in the Madras Railway Police district and except in one instance, where two firemen and a brakesman were killed, there was no loss of life. The railway servants responsible for these accidents were either criminally prosecuted and convicted or departmentally dealt with.

The number of cases struck off as false was 39 in the Madras Railway Police district and 23 in the other. In the former district four cases were declared false after trial and in the latter 12. In the first named district prosecution for false complaints was launched in only four cases, one of which ended in conviction, while in the other district none was prosecuted. The main difficulty in the way of these prosecutions is that in most cases the complainants are railway servants and as a criminal prosecution of these officials is not likely to induce a spirit of co-operation between the Police and the Railway Administrations, which is a *sine qua non* for the efficient working of both, no further action is generally taken beyond bringing their conduct to the notice of the railway authorities. The Police are also to a certain extent handicapped in the working of sections 182 and 211, Indian Penal Code, as complaints in many cases are received through station-masters or other officers of the Company authorized in this behalf. These officers are not public servants and consequently a complaint made to them can be treated neither as information to a public servant within the meaning of section 182 of the Indian Penal Code, nor as a charge or an institution of criminal proceedings under section 211 of the Indian Penal Code. The defect can be remedied only if the Police are authorized to take statements from aggrieved parties subsequently, which should be treated as first information and kept distinct from those recorded under section 162 of the Criminal Procedure Code. A suggestion to this effect has been made in Mr. Cowie's report to Government regarding the amendments to the Criminal Procedure Code.

The relations between the Railway Police and the officers of the Railway continued to be harmonious, except at a few railway stations in the Trichinopoly Railway Police district, where there was slight friction.

In the Madras Railway Police district, seal-checking of waggons by the Railway Police in conjunction with the guard of the train and a station clerk was introduced during the year and is reported to have worked satisfactorily. It tends to localize the scene of thefts and acts as a preventive against the commission of offences.

The Railway and the District Police co-operated with each other. The system of interchanging constables between the Railway Police and the District Police with a view to enable the former to gain a thorough knowledge of the bad characters of the district was carried on and the results are being watched. The Railway Police were also instructed by the Criminal Investigation Department staff with regard to their C.I.D. work.

PART II.

STATISTICS OF CRIME.

General character of the year.

12. The season was generally slightly better than that of the previous year and food-grains were somewhat cheaper, but the decrease in the volume of grave crime was very small, as will be seen from the annexed table:—

Year.	Number of Government seers per rupee.			Grave crime (True cases).
	Rice.	Cholam.	Ragi.	
1905	10·4	17·4	17·8	29,694
1906	9·0	14·9	14·7	29,493
1907	8·7	14·9	14·6	28,530
1908	7·6	13·0	13·2	30,739
1909	8·1	13·5	13·4	30,861
1910	9·0	14·3	15·0	30,335

Total cognizable crime.

13. Owing to the territorial changes mentioned in paragraph 1, the figures relating to 8 districts, viz., Anantapur, Cuddapah, Salem, Trichinopoly, Madura, Ramnad, Tinnevelly and Coimbatore cannot correctly be contrasted with those of the previous years and it has therefore not been attempted in respect of these districts. The total number of *true* cases of cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code, excluding nuisances, was 48,726, against 50,278 in 1909, or a decrease of 1,552 cases. The decrease was noticeable in Ganjám (—292), Gódávari (—286), and Bellary (—217), while Guntúr (+403) and Nellore (+216) showed an appreciable increase. There was also a fall in the total number of offences under special and local laws, which was 19,890 against 22,371 in 1909, or a decrease of 2,481 cases, Madras City (—1,871) contributing chiefly towards it. The number of nuisance cases rose to 118,936 from 116,666, Madras City showing the largest increase.

Distribution of crime.

14. The usual map showing the local distribution of serious offences against person and property during the year is prefixed to this report. It will be seen that Madras City, Kurnool and Cuddapah continued to be the most criminal districts of the Presidency, while Guntúr and Madura ran them close. Ten other districts showed more than the average crime for the whole Presidency.

Grave crime.

15. The statistics of grave crime for the last three years are given in the statement appended to this paragraph. Except under house-breaking, which showed an increase of 86 cases, there was a decline under every other head as well as in the total grave crime. Excluding the 8 districts of which the figures cannot be compared, the districts showing an appreciable decrease were Ganjám (— 228), Vizagapatam (— 117), South Malabar (— 113) and the Nilgiris (— 101), while the increase was marked in Guntúr (+ 360), Nellore (+ 233) and Madras City (+ 185). South Arcot showed an increase under each head of grave crime and also stood far ahead of other districts in respect of the total crime. In districts where there was a decrease in crime, it was probably mainly due to cheaper food-grains, but more effective preventive measures doubtless also contributed. In Guntúr and Nellore the increase is ascribed to better registration. In the former district the confidence of the public in the Police, which had been impaired by the Kotappakonda riots, was regained during the year, and in the latter district the successful prosecution of a Sub-Inspector for hushing up a dacoity appears to have had a salutary effect. It must be borne in mind that both these districts are subject to the depredations of criminal gangs and steps have to be taken to reclaim them before any real improvement can be expected. The matter is receiving attention. In Tanjore the increase under house-breaking was considerable (+ 97) and the abolition of the village beat system and the re-allocation of stations with too extensive areas resulted in a loss of control over bad characters.

True cases reported during the year. (Compiled from special returns from districts.)

Districts.	Murder. 302, 303, 396, I.P.C.			Dacoity. 395, 397, 398, 399, 402, I.P.C.			Robbery. 394, 397, 398, 392, 393, I.P.C.			House-breaking. 454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452, I.P.C.			Theft, ordinary. 379 to 382, I.P.C.			Cattle-theft. 379 to 382, I.P.C.			Total.		
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1908.	1909.	1910.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Madras City	5	11	4	...	...	1	5	5	7	318	265	301	1,138	853	1,008	9	10	8	1,475	1,144	1,329
Ganjám	26	31	28	15	3	8	10	10	14	400	414	364	690	786	625	82	75	52	1,223	1,319	1,091
Vizagapatam	23	16	23	26	17	10	21	37	21	561	446	435	793	686	626	201	180	150	1,625	1,382	1,265
Jeypore	9	8	5	19	28	17	10	28	21	228	217	190	128	124	118	70	61	34	464	466	385
Gódávari	17	24	21	5	5	13	27	14	22	457	409	415	950	1,100	1,000	88	90	99	1,544	1,642	1,570
Kistna	22	15	22	28	36	16	29	27	21	513	490	523	788	752	741	121	133	131	1,501	1,453	1,454
Guntúr	19	22	24	41	20	24	70	61	60	463	357	561	612	570	663	95	69	127	1,300	1,099	1,459
Nellore	29	29	15	37	36	59	59	75	80	425	376	420	514	515	613	106	98	175	1,170	1,129	1,362
Kurnool	30	34	28	31	22	23	38	27	47	418	360	373	419	373	385	85	64	84	1,021	880	940
Bellary	27	35	25	23	29	24	42	36	25	350	280	295	390	360	320	113	116	76	945	856	765
Anantapur	20	16	30	11	12	12	27	26	18	233	234	260	238	256	244	64	133	87	593	677	651
Cuddapah	35	61	39	17	26	10	35	33	23	625	572	519	361	356	325	149	174	120	1,222	1,222	1,036
North Arcot	29	19	17	6	19	15	40	51	38	715	613	597	867	836	804	229	232	225	1,886	1,770	1,696
Chingleput	9	6	7	6	7	6	25	11	12	322	256	311	507	452	415	66	58	99	935	790	850
South Arcot	8	18	19	35	30	44	32	38	43	399	592	610	941	1,081	1,113	261	269	313	1,676	2,028	2,142
Salem	43	36	58	35	36	18	24	48	36	448	496	466	733	669	589	357	449	401	1,640	1,734	1,568
Tanjore	13	16	20	13	24	31	19	26	30	441	453	550	532	589	507	83	100	95	1,101	1,208	1,233
Trichinopoly	15	6	8	22	13	17	19	19	24	446	333	355	503	435	427	132	116	140	1,137	922	971
Madura	38	65	42	49	37	9	59	51	21	710	798	494	552	703	527	343	441	315	1,751	2,095	1,408
Ramnad	...	...	22	...	...	14	...	...	35	...	...	435	...	...	274	...	...	97	...	...	877
Tinnevelly	42	41	36	44	52	25	90	95	83	495	607	472	429	489	411	94	154	148	1,194	1,438	1,175
Coimbatore	70	67	68	37	50	34	58	77	46	379	435	294	606	808	650	547	650	530	1,697	2,087	1,622
The Nilgiris	3	2	7	1	1	...	1	3	1	54	65	30	190	158	99	10	16	7	259	245	144
South Malabar	21	19	17	11	2	5	10	13	9	406	370	306	605	528	487	110	91	86	1,163	1,023	910
North Malabar	7	5	7	6	8	3	6	4	15	150	137	119	283	205	194	12	16	15	464	375	353
South Canara	15	16	13	10	2	9	17	21	18	251	277	238	418	422	412	24	36	39	735	774	729
The Railway Police, Madras.	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	12	7	10	668	557	694	...	...	...	681	565	705
The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	10	11	13	326	519	627	1	...	...	337	538	645
Total ...	575	620	605	529	515	448	773	843	775	10,229	9,870	9,956	15,181	15,182	14,898	3,452	3,831	3,653	30,739	30,861	30,335

16. In regard to murder the year under review was nearly as bad as 1909 (the worst year on record), the number being 605, as against 620. Coimbatore again headed the list with 68 cases, notwithstanding its reduced area at the close of the year. Next came Salem (58), Madura (42) and Cuddapah (39). The increase was the highest in Salem (+ 22), in spite of the transfer of the Namakkal taluk. Human life is held very cheap there, but the large number of convictions under sections 324 and 325 of the Indian Penal Code during the year under review may do some good. There was an appreciable decrease in Nellore (— 14) and Bellary (— 10). With the addition of the 8 cases which occurred in Kadiri taluk, the figure for Cuddapah would come to 47, which was 14 less than that of the previous year.

Murders.

One of the most lamentable cases of the year was the murder on the 7th October 1910 of M.R.Ry. P. Jagga Rao Pantulu, late second-class Inspector of Police, Bezwada, by a gang of dacoits, whom he attempted to arrest. The Inspector while doing office work at the station heard that a gang, which had committed a dacoity in Tiruvur Division limits, was trying to cross the Kistna river to go to Guntúr. In his zeal to capture the dacoits he started off at once on his bicycle—unfortunately unarmed—ordering the Sub-Inspector and some constables to follow. Accompanied by the Village Magistrate and some villagers, he overtook the gang and, as the members declined to go with him, an altercation took place. The dacoits had sticks and the Inspector tried to disarm one of them, whereupon one of the gang struck the Village Magistrate on the arm, while another felled the Inspector to the ground with a blow on the head. He was belaboured with sticks as he lay and succumbed to the injuries received. The death of this Inspector has deprived the department of a most honest, zealous and devoted officer. Three of the members of the gang concerned in this murder were sentenced to transportation for life by the Sessions Judge, Kistna.

A remarkable case of double murder occurred on the Nilgiris in which five Todas, driven to desperation by the wrongs which they and their wives had suffered, killed two Rowthans at Bettumund in Wellington station limits. One of the deceased, Sahib Rowthan, owned a small shop on the Coonoor-Kotagiri road and the other was his cook. Sahib Rowthan, who supplied provisions to the Todas and Badagas of those parts and was an extortionate usurer, managed by these means to get many unfortunate Todas into his clutches. He falsified their accounts, treated them with great cruelty and oppression—frequently with blows and confinement—and seduced their wives and daughters. In fact, as remarked by the Additional Sessions Judge, Coimbatore, his shop was a brothel for Toda wives and a prison for Toda husbands. When a Toda woman became pregnant by him, he bargained for her marriage with some Toda, the purchase price being usually paid in buffaloes at a rate fixed by this ruffian, who then appropriated the whole amount whether paid in cash or kind and informed his victim that it had been credited to his account. The climax was reached when the wife of one of the accused, whom the Rowthan had been keeping, became pregnant and the *purushut-pimi* ceremony had to be performed. Without this ceremony a pregnant Toda woman cannot be admitted into caste, but Sahib Rowthan heartlessly refused to have the ceremony performed. This sealed his fate and it was shared by the cook, who appears to have been as great a scoundrel as his master. The Todas made a clean breast of the murders and, although three of them were convicted and sentenced to transportation for life, these sentences were commuted by Government to five years' rigorous imprisonment, on the recommendation of the Additional Sessions Judge.

I regret to say that in two murders police constables were concerned. A constable of Mallapalle station in Cuddapah district out of grudge shot his station-house officer dead with a police carbine while on road patrol duty and then shot himself. In the other case in Coimbatore district a band of Muhammadans including a local police constable, broke into the house of an old Komati woman, murdered her and stole her jewels. The case was pending trial before the sessions.

In South Canara a father murdered his female child soon after birth because it was a monstrosity. He was sentenced to transportation for life, but Government, as an act of clemency, reduced the sentence to rigorous imprisonment for six months.

Infanticide.

17. The number of cases of infanticide by mothers which ended in conviction was five. In one case an unmarried Pariah woman being deserted by her paramour murdered her son of 18 months by throwing him into a well and absconded. In the other four cases, the offence was committed by mothers who gave birth to illegitimate children and killed them to destroy evidence of their immorality. All these four were widows with the exception of one who had a husband in Natal. All the five women were originally sentenced to transportation for life by the Sessions Judges who tried them, but Government were pleased to commute the sentence to rigorous imprisonment for seven years in one case, for two years in three cases and for six months in the fifth.

Riots.

18. There were no riots of a serious nature in the Presidency, but in February 1910 a somewhat serious rebellion broke out in the Bastar State in the Central Provinces, where the people at the instigation of the Raja's uncle rose in large numbers and proceeded to Jagdalpur, the capital of that State, with a view to coerce the Raja and his officials. On receipt of intimation detachments of Police from Vizagapatam and Jeypore armed reserves were promptly sent to Jagdalpur and special police forces were stationed along the border, which successfully checked the extension of the rebellion into this Presidency. The admirable part played by the Madras Police in co-operating with the Central Provinces authorities in quelling the rebellion and the excellent marching and conduct of the forces despatched to Jagdalpur have already been brought to the notice of Government and duly recognised by them. Messrs. C. B. N. Pelly and G. W. Deane, Superintendents of Vizagapatam and Jeypore, respectively, and Messrs. W. Foster, M. E. A. Anderson and W. H. Pitt, Assistant Superintendents of Jeypore, Narasapatam and Bhadráchalam respectively, rendered excellent services, as also Reserve Inspectors Messrs. Fitzpatrick (since deceased), Brown and Preston and Bhadráchalam Inspector, M.R.Ry. Y. Viraswami Nayudu.

At Pentapad in Kistna the Reddis and Kapus were on bad terms at the time of the car festival held there in March and when the Kapus took the car in procession, stones were pelted at them by some Reddis. The station-house officer who was on the spot interfered, but was beaten. The Inspector was sent for, and without properly grasping the situation, hastily ordered the arrest of some of the Reddis. This enraged the mob and they set upon the Police and gave the Inspector and others a severe thrashing. Twenty-two men were prosecuted before the Joint Magistrate, Narsapur, but three of them were discharged and the others acquitted. The Inspector was reprimanded both for his conduct during the riot and neglect of duty in the prosecution of the case.

The members of the gang that murdered Inspector P. Jagga Rao of Bezwada, mentioned in paragraph 16, assaulted a Sub-Inspector and others who tried to arrest them at Ibrahampatam. The Sub-Inspector received serious injuries on the head, but in spite of this managed to arrest one of these desperados. Eight others were subsequently arrested and the whole lot convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment by the Joint Magistrate, Bezwada.

In Virudupatti (Ramnad district), the local Shanars erected a fence round a temple in spite of orders prohibiting it. A disturbance between Shanars and anti-Shanars was apprehended, but it was averted by the presence of the district officers on the spot and the prompt removal of the obstruction. The trustees of the temple were charged, but on their tendering an apology to the District Magistrate the case was ordered to be withdrawn.

In Tinnevelly district there were two cases of rioting. One occurred at Pottalpudur, where the site chosen for a Christian church was the cause of dispute between the Roman Catholic Paravars and Labbais. When the construction of the church began, the latter assaulted the Police force posted to preserve order. The Police had to fire on the mob with buckshot and injured three men. Nine of the 26 Labbais who were prosecuted were finally convicted, each being sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. The other riot took place at Elayarasanendal in Sankaranayinárkóyil division, where the Hindu Pallars attacked the Protestant Christian Pallars. About 28 persons were prosecuted, of whom 19 were convicted.

In the same district in 15 cases action had to be taken under sections 144 and 145 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to prevent disturbances, and 79 persons concerned in 9 of them were put up under section 107 of the same Code. Five of the cases were reported to be due to Jesuit interference and no less than 38 persons were charged in cases in which the Jesuits were the real source of trouble. The District Superintendent reports that these Roman Catholic leaders interfere in Police cases, defend the accused persons and are generally a source of danger to the peace of the district. The District Magistrate endorses this remark.

Superstition was responsible for a riot in Kurnool district. The people of a village were enraged against a man who was supposed to have killed his brother by means of witchcraft and a riot ensued in which one person was killed and two others were injured.

Dacoity and robbery.

19. There was again a fall in the number of dacoities, which numbered 448, against 515 in 1909, the districts which chiefly contributed to this decrease being Kistna (— 20), Salem (— 18), Coimbatore and Cuddapah (each — 16). Also in the three districts of Madura, Rámnád and Tinnevelly put together there was an appreciable fall by 41. On the other hand, the largest increase was reported from Nellore (+ 23) and South Arcot (+ 14). These two districts returned also the highest figures for the year. The decrease in the districts named was generally due to closer supervision over gangs and wandering criminals. The improvement noticed in Madura in 1909 was well maintained during the year under review and it is reported that effective patrolling, the action taken against the Kallars under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, and the work done by the Special party appointed for the suppression of cattle-thefts, had an excellent effect in putting down dacoity. In Tinnevelly district the situation improved during the year, and this is attributed to the suppression of a dangerous gang, which had committed dacoities in the previous year, also to the fact that several potential dacoits were put up under the security sections. In Jeypore, which showed a satisfactory decrease, the prosecution of three important persons under section 216-A of the Indian Penal Code, though finally unsuccessful, was followed by a cessation of dacoity. The system of frontier patrols organized in Vizagapatam to prevent the raids of criminals from the Kalahandi State is reported to have been successful. The increase in Nellore is ascribed to better registration and also to the depredations of the gangs of Kathiras and Yerukalas. Endeavours are being made to reclaim the Kathiras, but the results so far have been most discouraging. In this district, as the District Magistrate remarks, an unusually large number of persons have been bound over, but the effect on crime is still not visible. The increase in South Arcot may partly be due to more accurate registration, but the District Magistrate attributes it to defective night patrol and inadequate working of the security sections and the question of taking effective measures for the suppression of crime is engaging his attention.

There was also a satisfactory decline in the number of robberies which was 775 against 843 in the previous year. The following districts showed the largest decrease, Coimbatore (— 31), Vizagapatam (— 16) and North Arcot (— 13), while Kurnool (+ 20) and North Malabar (+ 11) returned larger figures than in 1909. Tinnevelly reported the largest number of cases (83), followed by Nellore (80) and Guntúr (60). The action taken under the security sections in 1909 is reported to have resulted in the decrease in Vizagapatam. The increase in Kurnool is attributed to better registration, the depredations of gangs and the absence of good Inspectors. This last defect has since been remedied in some measure by a change of Inspectors. No reason is assigned for the fall in Coimbatore and North Arcot, but the Coimbatore Inspectors are, I think, a particularly good lot and the decrease in dacoity, robbery and house-breaking is doubtless largely due to their exertions backed up by the Superintendent. The Superintendent of Police, Tinnevelly, states that out of 83 cases of robbery in his district 54 were committed by ear-pulling and remarks that as long as the women of the district wear valuable ear-rings suspended from their ears, a decrease in this form of crime can hardly be expected. He also thinks that gangs of dacoits having been split up, isolated members have now taken to robbery. This seems very probable.

A few noteworthy cases are given below :—

At about 8-30 on the night of the 7th July 1910, the mail bags that were being carried in a cart from Ongole to the railway station were robbed and property worth Rs. 7,780 was lost. Four persons were charged and three of them convicted. Property worth Rs. 1,760 was recovered.

In Tinnevelly district a Police informer of the Marava caste, who had been awarded a bangle in recognition of his services, was dacoited in revenge by the headman of the Marukalkurichi Maravars and five others. After the dacoity, the offenders shut themselves up in the headman's house and resisted arrest by the Police, a head constable being stabbed, but not fatally. The dacoits were all captured and convicted, two of them being sentenced to seven years' and the others to five years' rigorous imprisonment each. These convictions are reported to have had an excellent effect in curbing the power of the Maravars and raising the prestige of the Police. The case of assault on the Police was under trial at the close of the year.

On the night of the 13th April 1910, an organized dacoity, accompanied by great violence and the use of firearms, was committed on the road a mile and a half from Mulanur market in Dhárápuram taluk, Coimbatore district. The dacoits who numbered about 15 belonged to Tiruchengode, Salem district. They came in two carts, armed with guns, sticks and knives, waylaid villagers returning from the weekly market at nightfall and inflicted severe injuries. The dacoits decamped with their booty as quickly as they came, but were closely pursued and arrested. Nine of them were sentenced to transportation for life.

A daring torchlight dacoity occurred in a village in South Canara district, where a gang of K.Ds. from North Malabar district and the Kasaragod taluk of South Canara district, all Mappillas headed by the notorious Vellain of Malabar, broke into the house of a rich Nambudri Brahman at midnight and ransacked it. Property worth about Rs. 3,500 was stolen. Five persons were sentenced to transportation for seven years each. The leader of the gang was arrested in December in Bangalore.

Resistance to dacoits is so rare that the following instances deserve mention :— A band of 30 or 40 dacoits were driven out of the village of Mincheri in Bellary district, while engaged in breaking into a house, by the plucky action of the villagers headed by their Reddi. The identity of the dacoits not having been established and as no property was lost, the case remained undetected. In another case the dacoits while attacking a house in the village of Allipuram in the same district were dispersed by a patrol constable who fired into their midst. The house owner also followed suit and the dacoits retired. The constable, who was the holder of the King's Police Medal, was promoted.

House-breaking.

20. As already observed, house-breaking cases increased, the number being 9,956, as against 9,870 in 1909. The largest number was reported from South Arcot (610), next came North Arcot (597), Guntúr (561) and Tanjore (550). The rise in Guntúr was considerable (+204), the other districts in which there was an appreciable increase being Tanjore (+97), Chingleput (+55) and Nellore (+44), while the decrease in a few districts was also noteworthy, viz., Coimbatore (—141), South Malabar (—64), Cuddapah (—53) and Ganjám (—50). In Guntúr two divisions—Guntúr and Tenali—mainly contributed to the increase. In the former division crime decreased perceptibly after the arrest of a gang of ten persons and another gang has since been caught. In the latter the Police force requires strengthening and the matter is under consideration.

In Nellore town, a series of house-breakings were committed between April and September, due to the activities of two notorious characters who were finally prosecuted and bound over. The bulk of this crime in Nellore district is said to be the work of Kathiras and special efforts are being made to trace their receivers.

As a result of efficient performance of beat duty, it is reported that there was a satisfactory decrease in Madura and Calicut towns. In the latter town a certain gang which had been previously responsible for this form of crime became practically extinct after the arrest of its leader.

In Madras City a burglary occurred in the house of Raja Rajagopal in Peter's Road, Royapettah, in which jewels valued at about two lakhs of rupees were stolen. Owing to prompt action taken by the Police, almost the whole property was recovered the following day. Two persons—a professional house-breaker and the gymnastic instructor of the Mirsapet High School—were charged and convicted. The Raja offered a reward of Rs. 1,000 to the Police, of which the Government permitted the acceptance of only Rs. 300, as already mentioned in paragraph 4.

Towards the close of the year, a burglary was committed in the District Police Office, Anantapur, the cash-chest room was broken into and a sum of Rs. 520 and odd, being the undisbursed pay of the reserve men and recruits, was stolen. No clue was obtained, though suspicion fell on the constables of the guard, four of whom have been charged under section 44 of the Police Act and are now under trial. As Mr. Cowie has remarked, this theft, which was a disgrace to the Police, could not have occurred, had the officers in charge of the reserve been on the alert and done their duty in checking the guards at night. The acting Reserve Inspector and the Sergeant were both punished, the former by reversion to his permanent appointment of Sergeant and the latter by reduction from second to third grade. A head constable was also reduced.

A heavy burglary involving loss of property valued at Rs. 20,800 was committed in the temporary residence of the Zamindar of Sivaganga at Madura. A moiety of the lost property was recovered. Four Kallars were concerned, one of them was convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, two others were under trial and the fourth was absconding at the close of the year.

21. The number of thefts amounted to 14,898, as against 15,182 in 1909, showing a decrease of 284 cases. South Arcot reported 1,113 cases—the largest number—and Madras City and Gódávari returned 1,008 and 1,000 respectively. The decrease was marked in Ganjám (—161), Coimbatore (—158) and Gódávari (—100), while Madras City showed the largest increase (+155). As already observed, free registration accounted for a larger number of thefts being returned in both the Railway Police districts. In Madras City, a Brahman servant woman stole jewels worth about Rs. 7,350 from her employer and decamped. After considerable trouble her identity was established by Sub-Inspector Parthasarathi Aiyangar of Madras City, and the woman was arrested at Shencottah in the Travancore State and property worth Rs. 6,205 was recovered. The Sub-Inspector has since the close of the year been granted a reward of Rs. 100 and a head constable who assisted him, Rs. 25.

Thefts.

A guard on the South Indian Railway stole from a mail bag two registered letters, one containing halves of ten one-hundred-rupee currency notes and the other containing a cheque for Rs. 500. The whole of the property was recovered and the guard was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

22. There was a fall in the total number of cattle-thefts, which amounted to 3,653 against 3,831 in 1909. All the districts showed a decrease, with the exception of eight in only four of which the increase was notable, viz., Nellore (+ 77), Guntúr (+ 58), South Arcot (+ 44) and Chingleput (+ 41). In the three districts of Madura, Rámnád and Tinnevelly put together, there was a decrease of 35 cases.

Cattle-thefts.

The cattle-branding system which was introduced in the Agency tracts of Ganjám and in Madura district is reported to be working satisfactorily and may partly account for the decrease in cattle-lifting in those districts. In the latter, it was extended to a few more divisions during the year, the total number of cattle that were branded being 8,200. There have already been instances in which the branded cattle were either avoided by cattle-lifters or were set free soon after they were stolen, which indicates that the system is proving efficacious. Mr. Lane, who has taken much personal interest in this matter, reports that the prejudices of the villagers are being gradually overcome and hopes that with the active co-operation of village officers and an extended trial of the system the number of cattle-thefts will steadily decline. The Special party employed in the same district for the prevention of this crime did most useful work, sparing no pains to locate the active criminals, of whom 103 were bound over under the security sections. Mr. Legh, Acting District Magistrate of Trichinopoly, observes that he noticed as Divisional Magistrate, Karúr, a marked resistance to the old *tuppukuli* system on the part of

the villagers all along the Madura frontier. This is a good sign. Mr. Hamilton in Tinnevelly is also working hard to put down this form of blackmail. In Rámnád, endeavours are being made to run in *tuppukuli* agents, but the main obstacle is lack of co-operation among the people themselves, without which this pernicious system cannot be eradicated. The recent judgment of the Madras High Court to the effect that the simple receipt of *tuppukuli* by a person, in the absence of proof that he had anything to do with theft or concealment of property, is not an offence or act justifying an order under section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code, is reported to be a further obstacle in the way.

The decrease in cattle-thefts in Coimbatore, viz., 120, was very marked, even allowing for the fact that the Karúr taluk was taken away from it.

There were only 62 cases of cattle-poisoning against 66 and 86 in 1909 and 1908, respectively, Nellore and Guntúr returning the largest number (10 each) and Anantapur coming next (9).

Counterfeiting coin and currency notes.

23. The number of true cases relating to coin was 80, against 113 in 1909, while the percentage of conviction was 56·3, against 46·0 in the previous year. The decline in the number of cases and the increase in the percentage of convictions are satisfactory. The following cases are worthy of note :—

Three Muhammadan coiners, traced to be Chapparbands of Bijapur, were spotted in a tope near Sitampeta in Vizagapatam district and complete sets of coining apparatus with moulds for rupees of the years 1906, 1890, 1882 and 1884 were recovered from them. The false rupees found with them were made of base metal, an alloy of tin, zinc and lead, and the milling was defective. The coiners were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment from one year to four years by the Sessions Judge, Vizagapatam, under section 235 of the Indian Penal Code.

In Kistna district, the Village Magistrate of Arugolanu who received a counterfeit rupee in a remittance, made enquiries, searched the houses of two persons whom he suspected and recovered a press and some dies for making false rupees. The coiners were sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment each by the Sessions Judge, Kistna, and the good work of the Village Magistrate was brought to the notice of the District Magistrate.

No case of uttering counterfeit currency notes was reported during the year, but in the Nilgiris, a Labbai youth was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment under section 489-D of the Indian Penal Code, for being in possession of materials for counterfeiting five-rupee currency notes.

Swindling cases.

24. The following are some of the most noteworthy cases of the year :—

In pursuance of a conspiracy between one C. J. Spalding, Madras Agent of the Commercial Union Fire Insurance Company, London, and two others named Namazi Abdulla and Abdul Zabbar, a small tannery in Cumbum in Kurnool district belonging to Namazi Abdulla was insured for a lakh of rupees in the said Company and on a false allegation that a fire broke out and property valued Rs. 78,000 was destroyed, the said Spalding held a fictitious enquiry and paid the amount to Namazi Abdulla in so-called settlement of his claim upon the Company. The fraud was detected and Spalding was charged and sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment under section 408 of the Indian Penal Code. Namazi Abdulla was also convicted under section 411 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment on the 8th March 1911. His agent Abdul Zabbar who had also a hand in the fraud is still at large. Inspector M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib Bavanandam Pillai Avargal of the City Police, Intelligence Department, displayed great ability in working out this case.

A bogus firm entitled "A. A. Lal Brothers" was opened at Ludhiana by three persons who advertised for agents to sell their goods, demanding a cash security of Rs. 300. Several persons fell into the trap and were cheated of their deposit money. On receipt of a complaint from one of the victims, Inspector M.R.Ry. S. Raghavendra Rao of the Madras Criminal Investigation Department, arrested one of the partners in Ludhiana and he was convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment under section 420 of the Indian Penal Code. The others absconded.

In a similar case, one Sudarsanam Aiyangar calling himself the Proprietor of a bogus firm styled "Rice & Co.," with offices at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and other places, induced people to deposit with him cash securities for appointments alleged to be in his gift and cheated the public to the extent of Rs. 3,000. The case was successfully worked out by the Trichinopoly Police and the swindler was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A. Somanna Sastri, clerk of the Arts College, Rajahmundry, was charged with misappropriation of college funds amounting to Rs. 11,000 during the period of 3½ years he had been in office. He was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 2,000 under section 409 of the Indian Penal Code and to six months' rigorous imprisonment on each of two counts under section 477-A of the Indian Penal Code.

A Stationmaster of Cuddalore New Town railway station on the South Indian Railway who gradually misappropriated Rs. 2,800 out of the collections was at last caught. He was convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default to six months' further rigorous imprisonment under section 408 of the Indian Penal Code.

Other cases of note.

25. A daring case of forgery of Government orders was committed by one Jagannatha Aiyangar of Rajahmundry. The Collector of Gódávari received a demi-official letter purporting to be from the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy and recommending the grant of certain lands in the district to this Jagannatha Aiyangar, who posed as a famous astrologer. The genuineness of the communication was suspected by the Collector and on making a reference to the Government of India it proved to be a forgery. Subsequently two typed documents purporting to be copies of a Madras Government order sanctioning the grant of about 600 acres of valuable land in the district to the same person were also received by the Collector and these were also found to be forgeries. A search of the astrologer's house followed and resulted in the discovery of a lot of papers proving his guilt. He was arrested, committed to the sessions and convicted on three counts under sections 466 and 109 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced in all to five years' rigorous imprisonment. The case was very carefully worked up by the Prosecuting Inspector M.R.Ry. K. Chandrasekharam Pantulu Garu.

A very sad case of marooning was reported from Rámésvaram. Eleven persons, natives of Karachi, employed under Railway contractors in Ceylon wanted to go to Rámésvaram where they heard they could get better wages. They got into a boat at Talmannar rowed by three Muhammadans and the next morning were landed in a small uninhabited island about two miles from Danushkodi, being told by the boatmen that they could walk the remaining distance to Rámésvaram. Believing the word of the boatmen they let them go, only to discover to their horror that they were cut off from the mainland on a desolate strip of sand, without food, water or any means of escape. The buildings at Danushkodi could be plainly seen and even people moving about, but they failed to attract their attention. Ten days of utter misery ensued, in the course of which four of the party died of starvation and one was drowned while attempting to swim to the mainland. The other six survivors were finally rescued by a fisherman and his two sons when almost at their last gasp. Two of the boatmen were arrested in Ceylon and tried by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Rámnád, who sentenced them to two years' rigorous imprisonment each, under section 304-A of the Indian Penal Code. The Ceylon Police rendered very great help in securing the arrest of the accused.

Justifiable homicides and accidental deaths.

26. Only one case of justifiable homicide was reported during the year and it was from Tinnevelly district. The Village Magistrate of Tentiruperi while returning from Alwartirunagiri on the night of the 16th December 1910, saw a gang of thieves following his bandy and on getting down was surrounded by them. He fired his revolver to scare them off and in doing so hit one of the gang, who died in consequence. The dead body of this man was subsequently found decapitated a furlong off and he was traced to be the brother of a notorious K.D.

A very unfortunate incident occurred at the railway station at Hindupur, which excited much sensation. Private Tubby of the 13th Hussars, proceeding

from Secunderabad to Bangalore on leave, alighted at Hindupur on the 5th May 1910 and while staying at the railway-station waiting-room fired some shots and killed two persons who were sleeping in a railway carriage close by and injured another. When brought before the District Magistrate, he pleaded that he had been assaulted during the night by some Muhammadan butchers and, having raised an alarm and invoked assistance in vain, fired a few shots with his revolver to frighten the butchers with this unexpected result. The District Magistrate discharged him on the ground that he fired in self-defence, but the High Court ordered a retrial. He was charged under sections 304 and 304-A of the Indian Penal Code and tried by the High Court. He was however acquitted.

The accident on the Narala bridge on the north-east line of the Madras Railway has already been mentioned in paragraph 11.

In Salem district, a ferry boat licensed to carry only 12 persons, capsized in midstream in the Cauvery with 22 persons, 18 of whom were drowned. The two ferry men who were among those that escaped were convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment under section 304-A of the Indian Penal Code. The ferry contractor was also fined Rs. 50.

In September 1910, there were unprecedented floods in the Hindri, a tributary of the Tungabhadra, which passes through the Kurnool Municipality. A large amount of property was saved and there was no loss of life. Mr. H. R. G. Hasted, Superintendent of Police, was untiring in his efforts to save life and property and indeed ran considerable personal risk in doing so. He was ably assisted by Inspectors Messrs. F. H. Bradbury and J. E. Webb and Sergeant Hollingsworth.

PART III.

DETECTION AND PREVENTION OF CRIME.

Detection: *Statement A-I, columns 4, 5, 8, 9 and 11.*

27. The annexed statement shows the statistics of detection for the past three years. There has again been a decline in detection under every head of grave crime, as well as under cognizable crime taken as a whole. In no district were the variations very striking, but the poorest results were obtained in Rámnád and Nellore, while in Ganjám, Tanjore, Madras City and Anantapur there was a falling off. Nine districts showed some improvement, especially Coimbatore, Jeypore and Guntúr. The various causes which have contributed to this steady decline in detection have been discussed in previous administration reports and still continue. The great want felt during the year was the shortage of good Inspectors for re-allocated circles and the inexperience of the new Sub-Inspectors. This was inevitable in the present transition stage and will not be remedied for some years to come. But I think that better registration and more care in referring cases as false have also lowered the statistical results. Many of the old class of station-house officer would have nothing to do with a case, which, on the face of it, held out no prospect of detection.

DETECTION.

Percentage of true cases detected.

Districts.	Murder. 1908.	Murder. 1909.	Murder. 1910.	Dacoity. 1908.	Dacoity. 1909.	Dacoity. 1910.	Robbery. 1908.	Robbery. 1909.	Robbery. 1910.	House-breaking. 1908.	House-breaking. 1909.	House-breaking. 1910.	Theft, ordinary. 1908.	Theft, ordinary. 1909.	Theft, ordinary. 1910.	Cattle-theft. 1908.	Cattle-theft. 1909.	Cattle-theft. 1910.	Total cognizable crime under Indian Penal Code, excluding nuisances. 1908.	Total cognizable crime ... 1909.	Total cognizable crime ... 1910.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Madras City	0·0	30·8	42·9	...	...	0·0	75·0	50·0	42·9	40·3	38·9	33·0	60·8	61·4	56·4	88·9	80·0	77·8	57·1	58·6	53·0
Ganjám	21·4	34·3	19·4	11·1	0·0	0·0	37·5	40·0	50·0	35·9	29·3	28·1	38·9	42·0	30·1	71·4	67·1	60·3	37·1	38·0	31·1
Vizagapatam	25·0	30·0	32·0	24·1	25·0	46·7	50·0	64·1	47·6	48·5	54·3	46·7	45·2	46·7	40·6	63·9	62·1	62·7	47·0	48·5	44·5
Jeypore	16·7	31·3	0·0	23·3	27·5	32·3	29·4	46·4	55·2	50·0	38·3	44·8	48·0	34·8	36·6	77·5	65·7	69·2	46·4	38·8	42·7
Gódávari	8·7	31·0	6·9	0·0	33·3	0·0	17·6	36·4	29·4	24·8	18·6	17·2	32·6	27·6	25·5	46·3	52·0	43·0	31·3	28·0	24·3
Kistna	7·1	13·0	12·0	6·9	0·0	0·0	22·6	17·9	14·3	13·1	13·7	12·5	21·8	18·7	21·6	44·6	50·4	46·7	20·6	18·9	19·3
Guntúr	25·0	26·1	17·9	26·1	25·0	16·0	34·1	30·3	30·6	17·9	14·9	14·2	27·0	20·6	28·1	52·0	41·0	41·6	23·1	18·6	21·4
Nellore	9·1	14·7	5·3	10·2	8·2	0·0	29·2	28·8	26·9	16·4	12·0	11·5	22·0	14·4	16·8	37·9	23·1	17·5	20·8	14·7	14·2
Kurnool	28·0	8·9	7·3	32·7	12·9	11·1	31·4	29·0	25·0	16·9	11·2	12·4	26·7	32·4	27·8	57·3	39·7	54·3	25·5	21·7	22·8
Bellary	19·4	13·6	19·4	16·7	6·5	10·3	23·8	18·9	30·0	25·1	24·8	25·7	34·7	39·9	35·6	50·4	56·1	75·6	28·8	30·6	31·8
Anantapur	4·5	14·3	21·1	17·6	28·6	20·0	18·5	25·0	38·1	22·8	28·8	26·2	37·1	44·0	35·4	56·0	51·2	47·5	30·0	35·4	29·9
Cuddapah	30·6	11·1	14·8	0·0	13·8	0·0	29·0	9·7	22·6	21·5	21·1	17·2	36·7	27·1	27·7	50·0	38·1	37·5	26·4	23·1	22·2
North Arcot	17·1	39·3	12·5	22·2	11·1	21·1	29·8	24·1	40·4	22·7	24·4	16·1	40·6	40·6	38·8	37·1	41·1	34·2	30·9	32·8	28·3
Chingleput	9·1	10·0	0·0	16·7	22·2	44·4	63·0	30·8	25·0	35·4	32·3	25·5	41·7	42·0	41·5	36·7	35·3	40·7	36·0	36·0	33·7
South Arcot	8·3	4·8	0·0	22·2	20·5	6·1	20·0	32·6	17·1	26·8	20·8	19·1	33·3	26·5	23·2	42·9	43·3	34·6	31·7	26·6	22·6
Salem	35·7	19·6	13·7	15·6	35·6	27·3	45·8	38·3	25·6	31·4	28·8	20·5	42·2	38·5	35·2	43·4	37·6	33·8	34·9	33·1	29·0
Tanjore	15·8	18·2	20·0	14·3	19·2	17·2	18·2	6·9	32·3	20·7	20·1	14·2	44·1	43·1	34·6	44·0	40·6	37·0	31·0	29·0	23·3
Trichinopoly	22·2	22·2	25·0	0·0	6·3	9·5	4·0	14·3	19·0	16·9	18·6	19·8	31·1	35·4	32·5	29·1	29·4	33·1	24·2	26·8	25·9
Madura	15·1	10·1	9·1	15·3	14·0	16·7	35·1	22·6	5·3	16·8	14·1	17·5	31·7	33·9	28·7	30·4	27·1	27·5	19·4	20·0	19·6
Rámnád	...	...	15·6	...	...	14·3	...	...	10·5	...	...	7·5	...	...	20·3	...	..	34·5	..	...	13·9
Tinnevelly	21·2	22·4	19·1	23·1	18·9	10·7	13·0	17·6	13·6	14·1	16·5	16·0	25·9	32·7	30·2	29·4	28·7	21·0	19·7	22·3	22·4
Coimbatore	19·2	26·3	18·5	18·4	13·6	18·2	30·3	27·2	36·0	17·3	18·4	21·4	32·6	33·8	38·4	25·8	30·5	36·7	25·4	28·0	32·8
The Nilgiris ...	0·0	25·0	20·0	0·0	100·0	...	100·0	100·0	100·0	26·8	50·0	53·1	41·5	56·2	61·1	50·0	68·8	57·1	40·1	53·4	55·2
South Malabar ...	31·0	45·5	14·3	22·2	33·3	0·0	11·1	33·3	22·2	28·8	28·9	25·6	35·5	34·1	39·0	34·1	33·9	32·1	31·9	32·9	34·3
North Malabar ...	20·0	0·0	44·4	100·0	83·3	40·0	33·3	66·6	40·0	47·0	41·1	33·8	53·0	47·4	45·4	21·4	38·1	50·0	45·7	39·0	37·8
South Canara	31·8	17·4	23·8	60·0	0·0	66·7	41·7	66·6	37·5	22·9	20·1	24·3	39·7	38·2	35·4	36·4	37·8	35·9	33·0	31·1	30·3
The Railway Police, Madras.	...	...	...	...	...	0·0	...	0·0	100·0	28·6	30·0	33·3	37·2	38·0	33·6	...	...	...	39·0	38·8	34·7
The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	...	0·0	...	...	...	...	...	16·7	42·9	45·5	18·2	0·0	44·9	29·1	26·3	...	..	...	44·9	29·1	27·6
Total ...	20·5	19·9	15·6	19·3	17·8	14·1	28·0	27·9	27·3	24·9	23·2	20·2	37·6	35·7	33·2	41·0	38·7	37·4	30·9	29·7	27·7

Murder.

Under this head the proportion of cases detected was only 15·6 per cent., against 19·9 in 1909 and 20·5 in 1908. In Jeypore, Chingleput and South Arcot not a single case was detected and the results in Nellore, Gódávari, Kurnool and Madura were very poor. North Malabar and Madras City, with a small number of cases, did well, and a fair measure of success was obtained in Coimbatore, where, deducting 18 cases in which the murderers committed suicide, 15 out of 63 cases ended in conviction. Three of the outlaws known as the Kúlangálan brothers who absconded in 1902 after committing several murders (*vide* paragraph 12 of the Administration report for that year), were arrested in 1910 in the interior of Mysore by M.R.Ry. C. S. Sundara Mudaliyar Avargal, Inspector of Salem, who has since been promoted to the rank of a Deputy Superintendent of Police. The murderers were sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge and the High Court confirmed the sentence, but the Government commuted it into transportation for life in the case of two of them.

Sixty-three murderers committed suicide, of whom 18 belonged to Coimbatore and 10 to Madura.

Dacoity.

There was a further fall in the percentage of detection under dacoity and the results were particularly deplorable in Nellore, where out of 72 true cases not a single one was brought to conviction. The Superintendent attributes the increase in dacoity to the fact that the Kathiras who formerly confined themselves to burglary and theft, have now taken to this form of crime, and remarks that detection is difficult, as they invariably wreak vengeance on any one giving information against them. I hope to visit this district shortly to look into the steps that are being taken to put down dacoity. The results in South Canara, Chingleput and North Malabar were good, while Vizagapatam and Jeypore also did fairly well.

Three notorious dacoits of Salem, who had been absconding since the beginning of 1909, were arrested at Rásipúr at the end of 1910 and were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. Komiti Domb, a notorious dacoit of Jeypore, was also hunted down and has since been sentenced to death.

Property lost and recovered.

28. The following table shows the amount of property lost and recovered during the past three years. The amount lost during the year under report was considerably larger than that in the previous year—the increase being one and a half lakhs of rupees—and the percentage of recovery was also better, viz., 29·1 against 23·5. The loss was heaviest in Madras City, where, as already mentioned in paragraph 20, property worth about 2 lakhs was lost in a single burglary. Almost the whole of this property was recovered, which raised the percentage in Madras City from 35·4 to 83·0. The creditable recovery of property worth Rs. 13,000 out of Rs. 15,000 in a house-breaking case in Kadiri division, by Sub-Inspector M. Subramaniam and of property worth Rs. 10,400 out of Rs. 20,800 stolen from the house of the Zamindar of Sivaganga in Madura may also be mentioned. The low percentage of property recovered in South Malabar was due to registering, under house-breaking, a case brought by the Calicut Branch of the Bank of Madras against certain local merchants in which property worth Rs. 68,000 was concerned. Subsequent investigation has, however, shown that the case was one of cheating. The case was under trial at the close of the year.

Property lost and recovered. (Police cases.)

Districts.	1908. Lost.	1908. Recovered.	1908. Percentage.	1909. Lost.	1909. Recovered.	1909. Percentage.	1910. Lost.	1910. Recovered.	1910. Percentage.	Remarks.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.		
Madras City ...	69,544	25,307	36·4	1,20,507	42,693	35·4	2,77,756	2,30,611	83·0	Recoveries made during the year of property lost in previous years' cases, Rs. 6,612.
Ganjám	56,186	13,596	24·2	44,331	12,123	27·3	38,570	6,444	16·7	
Vizagapatam ...	71,166	20,347	28·6	58,836	18,853	32·0	58,753	19,280	32·8	
Jeypore	15,577	4,699	30·2	16,317	5,096	31·2	13,015	4,110	31·6	
Gódávari	1,01,116	12,751	12·6	70,968	14,022	19·8	79,760	7,639	9·6	
Kistna	73,300	12,707	17·3	1,42,310	29,367	20·6	83,694	14,478	17·3	
Guntúr	62,620	8,280	13·2	62,825	12,068	19·2	74,793	9,984	13·3	
Nellore	71,189	8,481	11·9	64,385	5,620	8·7	77,646	4,903	6·3	
Kurnool	59,611	7,380	12·4	22,681	6,521	28·8	56,384	4,541	8·1	
Bellary	45,417	10,980	24·2	69,957	9,330	13·3	54,261	13,232	24·4	
Anantapur	44,269	12,240	27·6	36,559	8,544	23·4	49,740	18,174	36·5	
Cuddapah	82,985	15,965	19·2	65,502	15,874	24·2	67,978	13,402	19·7	
North Arcot ...	84,067	34,675	41·2	94,838	16,616	17·5	69,021	10,710	15·5	
Chingleput	55,940	22,815	40·8	27,469	7,407	27·0	40,380	7,499	18·6	
South Arcot	58,134	13,806	23·7	1,10,4[illegible]1	16,753	15·2	99,296	23,717	23·9	
Salem	57,814	13,508	23·4	64,272	12,693	19·7	53,921	8,900	16·5	
Tanjore	63,215	9,662	15·3	77,720	27,483	35·3	86,753	13,380	15·4	
Trichinopoly ...	52,558	8,327	15·8	49,169	13,418	27·3	52,081	8,148	15·6	
Madura	1,62,081	42,770	26·4	1,55,343	50,243	32·3	1,06,477	31,740	29·8	
Ramnad	...	...	...	...	..	...	64,485	13,607	21·1	
Tinnevelly	67,975	6,507	9·6	88,530	16,382	18·5	73,595	9,488	12·9	
Coimbatore	60,455	13,394	22·2	1,03,881	19,533	18·8	63,743	20,044	31·4	
The Nilgiris ...	9,814	2,179	22·2	10,089	4,509	44·7	9,499	2,514	26·5	
South Malabar ...	33,174	10,392	31·3	42,390	8,024	18·9	97,708	9,304	9·5	
North Malabar ...	18,228	6,062	33·3	14,947	2,941	19·7	14,023	3,540	25·2	
South Canara ...	51,182	12,895	25·2	43,163	7,645	17·7	44,510	14,358	32·3	
The Railway Police, Madras.	1,19,856	98,471	82·2	19,884	7,047	35·4	19,196	5,405	28·2	
The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	10,533	4,804	45·6	17,268	7,384	42·8	29,144	10,209	35·0	
Total ...	16,58,006	4,53,000	27·3	16,94,562	3,98,189	23·5	18,56,182	5,39,361	29·1	

29. The annexed table shows the number of cases of grave crime personally investigated by District Officers during 1909 and 1910. There were fewer cases to deal with and a larger proportion were investigated.

Personal investigation.

——	Number of cases for personal investigation.		Number of cases investigated.		Percentage.	
	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.
Superintendents	912	839	414	460	45·4	54·8
Assistant (including Deputy) Superintendents	830	719	444	387	53·5	53·8
Total ...	1,742	1,558	858	847	49·3	54·4

NOTE.—The cases investigated by Personal Assistants to Superintendents are included in the work done by Superintendents.

The work of the majority of Superintendents in this respect was satisfactory and Mr. E. B. Loveluck investigated 27 out of 32 cases. Messrs. M. E. A. Anderson and W. E. Lonsdale might have exerted themselves more in this direction, but the latter officer was suffering from bad health. Among Assistant and Deputy Superintendents, Messrs. C. H. Gadsden, L. Withinshaw, N. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Saiyid Muhammad Macci Sahib, Kunhi Ahmed Koya and N. Ranganatha Rao investigated a large proportion of their grave crime. Mr. J. S. Wilkes investigated only 3 out of 12 cases.

Attendance at Sessions.

The attendance at Sessions by Superintendents as well as by Assistant (including Deputy) Superintendents was about the same as in the preceding year and calls for no special remarks.

Prosecutions: Statement A-1, columns 11 and 12.

30. The number of cases decided (in classes I to V of Statement A-I) during the year fell to 14,553 from 15,645 in 1909 and in both years the percentage of convictions was just over 75 per cent. The highest percentage was again shown by Madras City (96·6), followed by the Nilgiris, Jeypore, Vizagapatam, the two Railway Police districts and Tanjore, each of which showed more than 80 per cent. There was a marked improvement in Coimbatore, Tinnevelly and Guntúr, while there was a falling off in Anantapur, South Arcot and Ganjám. The variations in the other districts were insignificant.

Prosecuting Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors.

The Prosecuting Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors in the mufassal attended to a larger number of original cases during the year (3,950 against 2,956 in 1909) and the proportion of cases that ended in conviction also increased. In regard to appeals, the work done was much the same in quantity and success as in the preceding year. Prosecuting Sub-Inspectors were appointed in two more districts during the year.

Inadequate sentences.

31. The subject of inadequate sentences continued to receive due attention from Superintendents, but not many instances occurred. In a rioting case in Guntúr, 19 men were charged under sections 436, 148 and 342 of the Indian Penal Code, but the Sub-Magistrate convicted only eleven of them under sections 147, 342 and 323 of the Indian Penal Code and merely fined them. The District Magistrate reversed the conviction and directed that they should be committed to the sessions, where they were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, some for six months and the others for three months, in addition to fine. In a case in Salem, under section 182 of the Indian Penal Code, the accused was sentenced to a fine only of Rs. 50, but the High Court enhanced the sentence to six months' rigorous imprisonment. In another case of conviction under the same section, which occurred in Tinnevelly, the High Court added one month's simple imprisonment to the original sentence of fine of Rs. 5.

Escapes.

32. Escapes from police custody numbered 107 against 152 in 1909, and 86 of the runaways were recaptured, besides 25 who had escaped in previous years. In 39 cases, the police were held free from blame, while in regard to the others, 27 police officers were punished departmentally and 58 were criminally prosecuted, of whom 30 were convicted.

Prosecution for false complaints.

33. The number of cases struck off as "maliciously and wilfully false" decreased from 5,792 in 1909 to 5,254 in the year under report and 383 persons were prosecuted for making false complaints, against 332 in 1909. There was also an improvement in the percentage of convictions obtained. The decrease in the number of false cases was most marked in Salem, Coimbatore and Cuddapah, and to Salem belongs the credit of having obtained more convictions for making false complaints than any other district. Out of 383 cases prosecuted by the police during the year, 281 were on their own initiative and 102 on the sanction of the Magistrate. Conviction was secured in 121, or 31·6 per cent. of these cases, against 27·7 in 1909 and 29·6 in 1908.

Cases found false after trial.

The proportion of cases found false after trial to cases prosecuted by the police was 0·4 per cent. against 0·5 per cent. in the previous year. This average was again largely exceeded in Kurnool and Cuddapah, though in the latter district the percentage was less than in 1909.

Prevention: Habitual Criminals.

34. The subjoined statement shows the number of habitual criminals under the surveillance of the police on the last days of 1909 and 1910 and the number brought on and removed from the registers during the year under report.

Return of known depredators, receivers of stolen goods and suspected persons for the year 1910.

Class of persons.	Number *at large* on 31st December 1909, *i.e.*, excluding those in jail, but including those out of view.		Number brought under surveillance during the year: On account of arrivals from outside the district.		By release from jails.		By fresh registration.		Of the number in columns 2 to 5, number removed from the registers during the year: By reason of death.		By reason of old age or infirmity.		On the ground that they are no longer addicted to crime.		By reason of having left the district.		From other causes.		Of those included in columns 2 to 5, number in jail on 31st December 1910.		Number *at large* on 31st December 1910.		Of the number shown in column 12, number out of view.		Number of persons in Book II, Register of known-depredators, etc., convicted during the year.	
1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		12 (*a*)		13	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Known depredators	15,684	203	865	19	2,159	25	2,253	38	345	4	235	3	932	20	713	17	383	17	2,721	23	15,632	201	2,674	46	1,262	12
Receivers of stolen goods ...	1,645	73	35	1	19	1	340	23	35	3	12	3	170	7	40	2	70	3	40	2	1,672	78	16	3	3	2
Suspected persons	9,135	71	319	5	650	7	3,957	93	135	3	117	...	993	13	368	5	559	17	748	48	11,141	90	957	14	254	..
Total ...	*26,464	*347	1,219	25	2,828	33	6,550	154	515	10	364	6	2,095	40	1,121	24	1,012	37	3,509	73	28,445	369	3,647	63	1,519	14

* The variations, as compared with the figures in the report for 1909, are due to the revised figures returned by some districts.

The total number of bad characters newly registered during the year exceeded that in the previous year (6,704 against 5,590). There was also a large increase in the number of suspects newly registered (4,050 against 2,526). The increase occurred in almost all the districts, notably in North Arcot, Anantapur, Tanjore, Guntúr and Coimbatore and was chiefly due to the change introduced in the year in the method of registration of gangs, according to which permanent gangs were removed from gang registers and the dangerous members thereof brought on the register of K.Ds.

There was an advance in the registration of receivers in Anantapur, North Arcot, Guntúr and South Canara, while in Kurnool, Chingleput, Salem, Tanjore, Trichinopoly and South Malabar very few were newly registered during the year.

The proportion of registered bad characters who were "out of view" on the 31st December 1910 was 12·9, against 13·8 in 1909. The Nilgiris and Tanjore again showed the largest percentages, Kistna coming next, while in Madura, South Arcot and Tinnevelly, the percentage was again the lowest, though the figure for South Arcot was larger than in the preceding year. In twelve districts, there was a decrease in the percentage of O.V.K.Ds., especially in Anantapur, Trichinopoly, Guntúr and South Canara. It is satisfactory to note that eight K.Ds. of South Canára who had been "out of view" were traced during the year in Mysore and Coorg.

The number of registered bad characters who were convicted during the year was 1,533, the figures for 1909 and 1908 being 1,587 and 1,723, respectively.

Definite rules were framed, with the approval of Government (G.O., No. 1882, Judicial, dated the 22nd December 1910), for the better co-operation of the French and the British Police, which, it is hoped, will have the effect of suppressing crime on the borders of the French Territory in South Arcot.

The system of frontier stations of districts interchanging constables continued and has been attended with useful results.

Houses of bad repute.

The following table compares the number of houses of bad repute on the registers during the past three years :—

	1908.	1909.	1910.
Toddy shops resorted to by thieves	964	998	1,014
Brothels in cantonments	13	14	14
Houses of receivers of stolen goods	1,468	1,474	1,555
Notorious gambling houses..	215	208	262
Total ..	2,660	2,694	2,845

There was an increase under every head except "brothels in cantonments," the number of which remained the same as in 1909.

Criminal gangs.

As already observed, instructions were issued during the year to remove permanent gangs from the gang registers, retaining only wandering gangs, and to register as K.Ds., the really bad characters of the permanent gangs. The number of wandering criminal gangs in the Presidency on the 31st December 1910 was 27. Their strength consisted of 736 males, 466 females and 730 children, of whom 289 males and two females were in jail and 111 males, 9 females and 8 children were "out of view" on the last day of the year. One hundred and ninety-seven members of these gangs were convicted during the year, of whom 100 belonged to Nellore and 40 to Gódávari. The registration of the members of these gangs, accompanied by the taking of their finger impressions and the preparation of their history sheets, which was started by the Criminal Investigation Department during the year, is being proceeded with.

In Guntúr, five members of a gang of Yerukalas and another gang of six Yanadis were charged under sections 400 and 402 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. Four members of a gang of Kepmaris of Trichinopoly, who had been systematically raiding Coimbatore were also prosecuted by the Criminal Investigation Department and were convicted and

sentenced each to two years' rigorous imprisonment, under section 401 of the Indian Penal Code, by the Head-quarters Deputy Magistrate, Coimbatore, the conviction and sentence being upheld on appeal. The members of the Guda Dasaris gang in South Arcot who were living in a French village near Pondicherry until October 1910, were ordered by the French Government to quit the village. They then took up their residence at Villupuram, and while there eleven of them committed a daring dacoity at Pillur. They were arrested and committed to sessions but were unfortunately acquitted.

The settlement of the Rudrapad Korachas in Bellary as cultivators received further attention during the year and the Superintendent recommended an extension of the experiment to others of the community in neighbouring villages. Their activity within the district has decreased, but it is feared that they have not ceased their operations on the Bombay frontier, and, as the District Magistrate observes, the reclamation of these Korachas has not been accomplished to such an extent as to produce any material effect. Mr. Williams has taken much personal interest in this matter.

The members of the Korava gang, located at Ramapuram, near Pakala in North Arcot, are reported to be more contented and desirous of living honestly and none of them relapsed into crime. Four members of the gang, who evidently did not like the idea of doing regular work, chose to return to their old home in the limits of Vadamal station, where they are being closely watched.

Old offenders.

There was a decrease in the number of old offenders convicted under section 75 of the Indian Penal Code, from 2,297 in 1909 to 2,057 in the year under report. The decrease was marked in Vizagapatam, North Arcot and Salem. The first-named district, however, continued to return the highest figure, Madras City coming next. In only three districts, viz., Kistna, Kurnool and North Malabar, was the increase appreciable.

The number of persons ordered to notify their residence under section 565 of the Criminal Procedure Code was 693, against 774 in 1909 and 824 in 1908. There were 205 prosecutions and 167 convictions for breach of the rules, against 165 and 129, respectively, in the previous year.

Finger Print Bureau.

The work of the Finger Print Bureau continued to increase and was satisfactorily performed. The total number of references for the antecedents of suspected persons rose to 9,871 from 9,528 in 1909, of which 7,920 references, against 7,058 in the previous year, were received from the districts in this Presidency. The total number of identifications was 2,390, including 279 identifications in the 1,951 references from other Provinces and Native States. The proportion of identifications to the total number of references was 24·2 per cent., the highest on record. There was, however, a fall in the number of references received from other Provinces and Native States. The Federated Malay States made the largest number of references (630), Mysore State coming next (427).

The number of finger impression slips received for record in the Bureau was 12,623, against 13,724 in the previous year. Eleven thousand two hundred and seventeen slips were eliminated from the Bureau and the total number on record at the end of the year was 160,042.

Under instructions issued by the Director of Criminal Intelligence, fresh rules for the working of the finger print system were framed and included in the new Police Order Book since approved of by Government. These rules require the testing of the finger prints of prisoners. To give effect to this, two Sub-Inspectors from the District Police were deputed towards the latter part of the year to visit jails and take finger prints in order to check them with those already taken and recorded. A report on the experience gained by them is awaited from the Deputy Inspector-General, Criminal Investigation Department and Railways.

Security for good behaviour.

The following statement shows the prosecutions in bad livelihood cases :—

Prosecutions in bad livelihood cases.

Districts.	1906. Persons put up before magistrates.	1906. Persons bound over.	1907. Persons put up before magistrates.	1907. Persons bound over.	1908. Persons put up before magistrates.	1908. Persons bound over.	1909. Persons put up before magistrates.	1909. Persons bound over.	1909. Number pending disposal.	1909. Percentage.	1910. Persons put up before magistrates.	1910. Persons bound over.	1910. Number pending disposal.	1910. Percentage of persons bound over to those whose cases were disposed of.
Madras City	32	25	34	17	20	17	43	32	...	74·4	36	32	...	88·9
Ganjám	21	14	8	4	60	18	74	41	6	60·3	86	66	4	82·5
Vizagapatam	38	20	94	63	256	165	241	157	25	77·0	94	68	1	79·1
Jeypore	26	9	182	144	60	31	153	107	3	72·3	116	55	...	47·4
Gódávari	115	73	66	49	82	55	142	111	6	82·2	155	99	33	82·5
Kistna	143	90	79	33	128	56	71	13	25	28·3	73	22	2	40·0
Guntúr	194	81	179	88	292	190	320	157	83	70·4	305	183	21	66·1
Nellore	152	89	108	58	216	112	171	92	17	64·3	315	201	18	80·4
Kurnool	174	54	129	53	170	107	147	69	...	46·9	139	106	...	76·8
Bellary	147	101	123	86	126	69	91	32	...	35·2	99	69	2	72·6
Arantapur	6	4	76	34	68	22	46	35	4	83·3	178	85	32	58·2
Cuddapah	208	126	369	235	215	111	107	62	12	69·7	128	48	35	51·6
North Arcot	157	108	152	67	143	58	130	90	19	81·1	146	100	9	73·0
Chingleput	133	67	54	45	89	63	98	78	...	80·4	95	55	23	77·5
South Arcot	112	67	152	81	245	113	171	96	16	63·6	201	85	46	59·0
Salem	183	127	227	124	224	183	128	70	23	70·0	130	80	18	71·4
Tanjore	185	118	163	91	156	84	106	62	12	73·8	123	62	19	60·8
Trichinopoly	112	63	120	51	144	89	156	135	3	90·0	114	78	13	77·2
Madura	387	237	268	179	572	417	304	192	55	78·4	271	181	28	77·4
Ramnad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	61	12	50·0
Tinnevelly	82	46	101	52	214	116	193	120	3	63·5	174	73	58	62·9
Coimbatore	257	153	278	185	164	105	140	96	...	69·1	135	91	8	71·7
The Nilgiris	3	3	7	4	1	1	34	29	...	85·3	6	3	...	60·0
South Malabar	71	21	108	47	73	29	28	13	3	54·2	64	41	8	83·7
North Malabar ...			16	7	12	4	2	...	...	0·0	13	3	8	60·0
South Canara	18	9	24	21	31	5	42	36	2	92·3	39	27	10	93·1
The Railway Police, Madras. ...	37	29	22	13	20	12	27	12	4	52·2	20	14	4	87·5
The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	18	15	24	15	19	10	12	8	...	66·7	17	9	4	69·2
Total ...	3,011	1,749	3,163	1,846	3,800	2,242	3,177	1,945	321	70·0	3,415	1,997	416	69·5

The number of persons proceeded against was 3,415 against 3,177 in 1909 and the proportion of persons bound over was 69·5 per cent. against 70 per cent. in the previous year. An increase in the number of persons put up was shown by 14 districts, of which that shown by Nellore was the largest (315 against 171 in 1909), Anantapur coming next. The percentage of persons bound over to those whose cases have been disposed of was also very satisfactory in Nellore (80·4 as against 64·3 in 1909), where several desperate characters including 70 Kathiras were bound over during the latter portion of the year. The percentage of success was best in South Canara, where almost all the dangerous criminals were run in, and it was also good in Madras City, Madras Railway Police, South Malabar, Ganjám and Gódávari. In Guntúr, not only were a much larger number of persons bound over (183 as against 157), but the number of pending cases at the end of the year was very much smaller. The percentage of success, however, fell, and the Superintendent ascribes this to the reluctance of the witnesses to depose against the persons proceeded against who are nearly all rich and influential. In South Arcot, the selection of cases does not appear to have been judicious and the Superintendent's attention has been drawn to the standing orders on the subject. In Madura strenuous efforts were made by the Special Inspector to get the most active criminals bound over, with the result that there has already been a fall in grave crime, especially dacoity. The notorious dacoit Pinna Tevan, who was released from jail in January 1910, was also bound over for three years and sent to jail. In Tinnevelly, a strong case in which six persons were bound over for three years each was unfortunately thrown out by the Sessions Judge. One point which Mr. Hamilton very rightly emphasizes in connection with these cases, is the necessity for remanding the persons to custody until the termination of the proceedings. In support of this he points out instances of a robbery and three house-breakings which were committed by the persons

put up, while the cases against them under the security sections were under trial, in order to gain funds for their defence. In the same district, steady progress is being made in the disintegration of the *Kudikaval* system, though much remains to be done. Both the Superintendent and the District Magistrate are paying close attention to the subject. The Maravars apparently are at last beginning to look out for honest means of livelihood and are endeavouring to get employment as agricultural labourers.

There was an increase in the number of cases pending disposal at the end of the year to 416 from 321. The number pending for over two months was 133, which was distributed over twelve districts. Tinnevelly and South Arcot returned a very large number of such cases and the delay in the latter district is being taken notice of by the District Magistrate. Of 1,997 persons bound over, 1,352 were sent to jail for failing to furnish security. The percentage of persons so dealt with was small in Kurnool, Anantapur and Ramnad. There was an improvement in this respect in Madura and Tinnevelly, the percentage of persons sent to jail to the number bound over being 60·8 and 47·9, as against 32·8 and 35·8 in 1909, respectively. In the former district, in consequence of instructions issued by the District Magistrate, the status of the sureties offered was very carefully scrutinized before they were accepted. It is a point which should receive more attention than it often does.

The average amount of security demanded for the Presidency was Rs. 185, against Rs. 157 in 1909.

Criminal Investigation Department.

35. Mr. C. G. W. Clogstoun held charge of the department until the 29th January 1910, when he proceeded on leave, handing over charge to the Inspector-General and eventually retired from service. Mr. P. B. Thomas assumed charge on the 13th February 1910. The strength of the department on the last day of the year, including the two European Inspectors and the Sergeant working in the Special Branch, was 2 Deputy Superintendents, 11 Inspectors, 1 Sergeant, 9 Sub-Inspectors, 16 head constables and 12 constables. Some of the work done by the officers of this department has already been referred to in paragraphs 24 and 34. A case of fraudulent registration of false documents by a Sub-Registrar in South Malabar was successfully worked up by two Inspectors of this department, and ended in the conviction of the accused. The Sub-Registrar was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment under section 81 of the Indian Registration Act XVI of 1908 and section 197 of the Indian Penal Code, by the Head Assistant Magistrate. On apppeal, the Sessions Judge upheld the conviction, but reduced the sentence to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment, which was confirmed by the High Court on revision. In Madura three persons were separately charged by the Criminal Investigation Department under sections 292 and 293 of the Indian Penal Code for the sale of copies of an obscene Tamil book. They were convicted, but were only fined Rs. 10 each by the Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Madura town. Similar books are under scrutiny and prosecutions will be instituted wherever necessary. The case of forgery of certain records in the office of the Divisional Magistrate, Coondapoor, in South Canara district, mentioned in paragraph 33 of the report for the preceding year was worked up by an Inspector of this department during the year. It has since been brought to a close, the accused being convicted and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment under sections 466 and 468 of the Indian Penal Code, by the Sessions Judge, South Canara, on the 27th April 1911.

The interchange of criminal intelligence relating to wandering gangs between this Presidency and His Highness the Nizam's Dominions was properly established. With a view to establish similar communication between this Presidency and the Mysore State, the Deputy Inspector-General, Criminal Investigation Department and Railways, has been asked to visit Bangalore to learn exactly how the Mysore Police deal with wandering criminal gangs. Enquiries about criminal gangs, counterfeit coining, bogus provident funds, opium smuggling and the revision of the kepmari registers were also undertaken by the department, besides a considerable amount of miscellaneous and useful work of a strictly confidential nature. Assistance was also given by the department to the Madras City Police in the prosecution of notorious swindlers. The Deputy Inspector-General spent 112 days on tour,

visiting almost all ports in the Presidency and personally consulting most of the District Officers. Mr. Cowie was, however, of opinion that he might have spent more time in camp.

In accordance with the orders of Government, the Assistant Commissioner of Police, Madras City, was placed in direct supervision of the Intelligence Department of Madras City.

Execution of warrants.

36. The total number of unexecuted warrants on the last day of the year was 1,971, against 1,993 on the corresponding date of the previous year. Five hundred and sixty-one were pending execution for more than one year and 317 for more than six months, against 518 and 397 respectively in 1909. Tanjore returned the largest number, both as regards the total number of warrants pending execution and those pending for more than one year. In Jeypore, South Canara and South Malabar there was a satisfactory decline in the total number of pending warrants, while in Salem and Trichinopoly there was a marked increase in this number. In Jeypore, however, the number pending for more than one year rose from 5 to 31 and in North Arcot from 10 to 31. The Superintendent of Jeypore reports that persons escape into the adjoining Bastar and Kalahandi States to evade arrest. The increase in North Arcot is ascribed to the fact that many warrants which had been in previous years irregularly returned to magistrates without execution were recalled during the year and shown as pending. The year was signalised by the arrest of several old absconders of South Canara district. The arrests of three of the Kúlangálan brothers of Salem and of Komiti Domb—a notorious dacoit of Jeypore—have already been referred to. Two notorious proclaimed offenders Thayyil Kunhi Moidin and Vellain (the Robin Hood of North Malabar) were also arrested during the year by the North Malabar and the Mysore Police respectively.

Inspection.

37. Mr. Cowie inspected in the districts of Vizagapatam, Jeypore, the Nilgiris, South Canara, North and South Malabar, Coimbatore, Salem, Trichinopoly, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Madura and Tinnevelly, and visited the Police Training School, Vellore, thrice. As acting Inspector-General, I inspected in the districts of Tanjore and Coimbatore. The Deputy Inspectors-General did a satisfactory amount of inspection. The Deputy Inspectors-General of the Northern and Southern Ranges spent 216 and 237 days respectively on tour, while the number of days spent by the Deputy Inspector-General, Central Range, of whom there were two changes of officers during the year, was only 166. The inspection of stations by District Officers was also good. All the stations were inspected during the year and some of them more than once.

CONCLUSION.

Re-organization.

38. The following further measures were taken during the year in regard to the re-organization of the department :—

(1) The head constables were regraded from the 1st February 1910 ;

(2) The re-allocation of 52 circles has been carried out. It was completely introduced during the year in Ganjám, South Canara, and Madras Railway Police districts ;

(3) The enlistment of the full complement of Sub-Inspectors was completed ;

(4) The scale of pay of the establishment of District Police Offices was revised with effect from the 1st August 1910 ;

(5) Proposals for increasing the staff of the Chief Office in consequence of the increase of work in connection with the re-organization scheme were submitted to Government and were since sanctioned ;

(6) The Police Order Book was revised, under the orders of Government, by Mr. F. Armitage and submitted for their approval during the year. To the new

order book is appended a volume containing the orders relating to the Madras City Police.

A review of the principal reforms in Police administration which have been effected during the last five years in accordance with the orders of the Government of India on the report of the Police Commission has been prepared and is published as appendix D to this report.

39. The following note has been left by Mr. Cowie regarding the work of officers:—

Work of Officers.

"I am greatly indebted to the Deputy Inspectors-General for their loyal assistance during the year.

"Mr. David, the Assistant Inspector-General, continued to render excellent service until in July he was selected as Inspector-General of Police, Ceylon, when he was relieved by Mr. Sweeting whose efficient assistance I would take this opportunity of acknowledging. The work of my Personal Assistant continues to be particularly heavy owing to the introduction of schemes of re-allocation.

"Among the Superintendents, of whom the majority displayed marked zeal and thoroughness, the following may be specially mentioned :—Messrs. Armitage, Lane, Sweeting, George (selected for service in the Travancore State), Hamilton, Williams, Loveluck and Hitchcock. Mr. Bernays continued to manage the Training School with marked success.

"The following Assistant and Deputy Superintendents may also be mentioned as having rendered specially good service :—Messrs. Withinshaw, H. Dawson, F. L. Mullaly, C. E. Sweney, P. Parankusam Nayudu, Rao Bahadur, J. McLaughlin, N. Ranganatha Rao, E. H. H. Lewis, M. S. Ramaswami Aiyar and Kunhi Ahmed Koya."

As regards the numerous Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors whose good work has been acknowledged by Deputy Inspectors-General and Superintendents, the following have been specially noted by Mr. Cowie :—G. Subba Rao of Ganjám; H. Reynolds and B. Appalanarasimha Razu of Vizagapatam; Abdul Aziz Sahib and N. Appalanarasimha Raju of Jeypore; K. Chandrasekharam and F. D. D. Anderson of Gódávari; G. Rajagopala Rao and P. Jagga Rao (deceased) of Kistna; V. Ramachandra Aiyangar, S. Ranga Rao Nayudu and S. Venkatarama Aiyar of Guntúr; A. Kupchandji, W. Sparkes and C. Chenchayya Nayudu of Nellore; B. V. Ranga Rao Nayudu, A. Gopalaswami Nayudu, J. E. Webb and N. Venkatarama Aiyar of Kurnool; G. Smith of Bellary; P. V. Sundararaja Mudaliyar of Anantapur; V. Sundara Naick and V. R. Venkatarama Aiyar of Cuddapah; C. Paramananda Mudaliyar, V. P. Srinivasa Aiyangar, R. Krishna Rao and C. Walker of North Arcot; V. Muhammad Khan Sahib and T. V. Srinivasaraghavachari of Chingleput; C. Kuppachari of South Arcot; C. S. Sundara Mudaliyar (now Deputy Superintendent), H. P. Taylor, A. E. Boaler, A. Swaminatha Pillai and N. S. Manikkam Pillai of Salem; T. Seshagiri Rao and G. Srinivasachari of Tanjore; P. Subba Aiyar and T. Sivachidambaram Pillai of Trichinopoly; S. Velayudam Pillai, K. Venkatarama Aiyar and A. Kuppuswami Aiyar of Madura; B. V. Venkataramana Aiyar, S. Venkateswara Aiyar and E. Venkatarama Aiyar of Ramnad; V. Rajagopalachari, W. H. Juckes, G. Suryanarayana Aiyar and D. J. Winfred of Tinnevelly; G. R. Humphreys, T. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar, Jacob Nargunam and V. Papayya Nayudu of Coimbatore; N. L. Mitchell of the Nilgiris; K. Achyutan Nayar, G. R. Glover and T. C. Kanara Kurup of South Malabar; E. A. Fernandez of North Malabar; K. Narayana Rao and M. Abdur Rahman Sahib of South Canara; A. Subba Reddi of Government Railway Police, Madras; and V. Ramachandra Nayudu and R. Guruvappa Nayudu of the Criminal Investigation Department.

Lastly, the Manager of my office, M.R.Ry. V. Rangacharlu Avargal, B.A., deserves much credit for the promptness and efficiency with which he performed his duties, while among District Office Managers the following deserve special mention, viz., M.R.Rys. C. S. Krishna Rao (Tanjore), A. Dandapani Aiyar (Tinnevelly), T. K. Kannan (South Malabar) and M. Gopal Rao (South Canara).

Summary. 40. The prominent features of the year were—

(1) Territorial changes;
(2) Slight fall in the prices of food-grains;
(3) Decrease in grave crime and falling off in detection;
(4) Arrest of several notorious K.Ds. and proclaimed offenders; and
(5) Progress of re-organization.

Excepting the incidents referred to in paragraph 18, the public peace was generally well maintained. There were no prosecutions for sedition, but, although quiescent, recent events have unfortunately proved that it was not inactive.

MADRAS,
7th July 1911.

H. DOUGLAS ROBERTSON,
Ag. Inspector-General of Police.

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENTS A TO F.

STATEMENT A.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1910.

PART I.—*Return of cases.*

[Paras. 27 and 30.]

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4 + 5 − 6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True cases. Convicted.	True cases. Discharged or acquitted.	True cases. Not detected or apprehended.	True cases. Total true cases (cols. 6 + 11 + 12 + 13).	Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14 + 15).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.															
1	115, 117, 118, 119.	Abetment of cognizable offence	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.*														
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the army and navy ...	20	90	...	110	6	25	8	44	13	9	66	1	1	67
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin	2	9	...	11	...	3	2	3	1	2	6	1	...	7
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to stamps	1	3	...	4	...	...	1	3	...	...	3	1	...	4
5	467 and 471 ..	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.														
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1
7	212, 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender	6	9	..	15	1	1	6	5	2	...	7	3	1	10
8	224, 225, 225B and 226.	Other offences against public justice ...	102	260	...	362	15	26	102	166	34	6	206	138	75	344
		Attempt ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	..	...	1	..	..	1
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	224	768	4	988	91	245	250	165	180	27	376	430	132	806
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	3	13	...	16	...	1	2	10	2	1	13	...	...	13
		Total ...	358	1,155	4	1,509	113	301	372	398	232	45	679	574	209	1,253
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*														
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder	189	662	...	861	22	50	220	123	199	215	537	3	1	540
12	307	Attempts at murder	30	102	...	132	15	13	34	34	20	14	68	2	...	70
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide	65	178	...	243	7	46	51	75	45	13	133	3	...	136
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	11	41	...	52	19	5	9	8	8	2	18	17	...	35
		Attempt ...	2	3	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	377	Unnatural offence	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	3	3
		Attempt ...	...	4	...	4	1	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	2
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	22	100	...	122	1	42	15	16	9	35	60	1	...	61
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	38	240	...	278	15	76	35	95	25	20	140	10	8	150

18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335.	Grievous hurt	147	624	2	769	34	148	121	223	87	37	349	248	68	597
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	3	28	...	31	5	7	5	...	7	7	14	..	...	14
20	327, 330, 332, 324.	Hurt	270	1,513	19	1,764	97	403	277	286	129	85	519	625	111	1,144
		Attempt ...	1	4	...	5	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	4
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, &c., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	39	212	...	251	25	97	41	45	23	15	83	62	13	145
		Attempt ...	..	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	5	11	..	16	5	2	3	3	1	1	5	22	4	27
23	353, 354, 356, 357.	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	114	579	1	692	79	134	130	206	102	23	332	393	130	725
24	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	29	127	...	156	6	42	23	37	21	12	70	6	2	76
		Total ...	975	4,431	22	5,384	337	1,065	967	1,154	679	479	2,334	1,397	340	3,731
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*															
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dakaiti and preparation and assembly for dakaiti.	140	541	...	681	122	49	113	72	108	209	389	29	...	418
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393.	Robbery	211	1,035	1	1,245	288	138	189	224	111	289	625	69	13	694
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	130	1,325	3	1,452	153	283	131	43	77	757	880	459	103	1,339
		Attempt ...	2	15	...	17	3	4	1	...	3	5	8	1	...	9
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	69	458	...	527	50	136	75	83	55	124	262	121	43	383
		Attempt ...	10	23	...	33	3	2	5	16	4	3	23	1	1	24
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	1,316	11,376	169	12,523	1,348	618	1,347	2,165	542	6,475	9,351	247	71	9,598
		Attempt ...	47	1,225	288	984	15	12	48	41	6	861	1,196	1	...	1,197
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dakaits, robbers and thieves.	1	4	...	5	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	1
		Total ..	1,926	16,002	461	17,467	1,982	1,243	1,911	2,645	906	8,723	12,735	928	231	13,663
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*															
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	58	373	...	431	61	99	58	35	36	25	96	1,619	176	1,715
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	28	212	1	239	14	52	32	51	22	28	102	47	10	149
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	1	..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	86	586	1	671	75	152	90	86	58	53	198	1,666	186	1,864

STATEMENT A—*continued.*

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1910—*continued.*

PART I.—*Return of cases*—concluded.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5−6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True cases. Convicted.	True cases. Discharged or acquitted.	True cases. Not detected or apprehended.	True cases. Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12+13).	Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Class V.—Minor offences against property.														
34	379 to 382 ...	Theft of cattle	558	4,524	9	5,073	421	756	553	1,459	390	1,481	3,339	141	38	3,480
		Attempt ...	...	3	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
		Theft ordinary	1,935	16,360	446	17,849	1,968	3,391	2,142	4,301	1,019	4,991	10,757	3,003	753	13,760
		Attempt ...	7	142	15	134	14	20	15	36	12	36	99	3	1	102
35	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust	345	1,148	4	1,489	112	379	343	404	115	110	633	1,132	177	1,765
		Attempt ...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	4
36	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property	68	354	...	422	7	32	56	217	100	3	320	25	8	345
37	419, 420	Cheating	78	242	1	319	16	68	84	102	26	18	147	178	45	325
		Attempt ..	1	8	...	9	...	...	...	5	3	1	9	2	2	11
38	447, 448 and 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	119	814	18	915	92	233	103	137	61	32	248	4,339	419	4,587
		Attempt ...	...	4	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	2	4	...	...	4
39	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle	1	16	1	16	...	4	2	3	...	7	11	2	...	13
		Attempt ...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	3
		Total ...	3,112	23,622	495	26,239	2,630	4,884	3,299	6,669	1,726	6,685	15,575	8,825	1,443	24,400
		Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.														
40	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion	5	23	...	28	2	6	9	3	5	3	11	26	6	37
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294 and nuisances punishable under Acts III of 1889 and III of 1888 and other local laws.	Public and local nuisances	2,319	112,964	9	115,274	14	115	2,307	108,193	4,245	25	112,472	6,072	5,560	118,544
		Total ...	2,324	112,987	9	115,302	16	121	2,316	108,196	4,250	28	112,483	6,098	5,566	118,581
42	*Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable* * ...		1,127	15,276	1,107	15,296	32	247	1,289	11,852	1,381	80	14,420	4,817	4,428	19,237
		Grand Total ...	†9,908	174,060	2,099	181,869	5,185	8,013	10,245	131,000	9,232	16,093	158,424	24,305	12,403	182,729

* These cases are not all strictly cognizable under section 4 (*f*) of the Criminal Procedure Code, but include those in which police officers above the rank of constable have power to arrest of their own motion.

† The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1909 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1910.

STATEMENT A—*continued.*

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1910—*continued.*

PART II.—*Return of persons concerned in cases.*

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases. Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.													
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ..	Abetment of cognizable offence	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offenses against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.*												
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the army and navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	16	78	10	2	77	54	23	...	3	1	1	...
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps	...	6	1	...	5	3	2	...	2	3	...	3
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	...	11	...	...	10	9	1	...	1	2	...	2
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	212, 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender	2	12	...	...	13	6	7	...	...	2	1	2
8	224, 225, 225B and 226	Other offences against public justice	36	317	9	1	401	254	147	27	28	59	117	132
		Attempt ...	...	9	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	275	2,443	241	13	4,572	1,303	3,269	2	320	877	911	4,145
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	...	19	...	...	19	12	7	..	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	329	2,896	261	16	5,107	1,651	3,456	29	354	944	1,030	4,284
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*												
11	302, 303, 396	Murder	169	1,043	68	60	840	229	611	37	231	6	1	8
12	307	Attempts at murder	10	92	...	6	84	34	50	4	12	1	...	13
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	90	327	19	36	327	143	184	15	51	4	...	37
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	5	24	3	2	24	11	13	...	...	15	...	32
		Attempt ...	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT A—*concluded.*

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1910—*concluded.*

PART II.—*Return of persons concerned in cases*—concluded.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases. Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person*—cont.												
15	377	Unnatural offence	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...
		Attempt ...	...	2	...	...	2	1	1	...	..	...	...	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	9	34	1	2	38	18	20	...	2	...	...	...
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	14	134	12	2	131	95	36	...	8	5	8	3
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335.	Grievous hurt	65	809	33	19	1,056	488	568	9	31	127	186	448
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	...	13	1	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	60	1,238	179	26	1,286	542	744	11	45	375	239	1,006
		Attempt ...	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	11	156	16	7	144	54	90	3	11	28	20	197
		Attempt ...	...	5	...	...	7	6	1	...	...	...	...	...
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	1	12	3	...	12	4	8	...	5	11	20	61
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	45	666	66	5	931	426	505	7	88	160	218	575
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	6	107	7	8	100	47	53	1	14	16	4	10
		Total ...	485	4,665	408	173	4,996	2,098	2,898	87	498	749	699	2,390
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*												
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dakaiti and preparation and assembly for dakaiti.	220	1,125	100	55	1,024	334	690	52	222	127	...	549
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393.	Robbery	107	837	63	34	803	409	394	12	56	94	28	318
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	28	364	24	25	444	130	314	5	12	187	329	1,890
		Attempt ...	...	4	1	1	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	3
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	36	290	18	10	326	150	176	3	29	69	54	206
		Attempt ...	3	23	4	...	27	19	8	...	1	3	1	2

No.	Sections	Offence												
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	378	5,225	285	128	5,037	3,223	1,814	64	383	272	118	772
		Attempt ...	3	85	1	3	82	61	21	...	2	...	...	...
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dakaits, robbers and thieves.	5	1	...	...	5	5	..	...	1	...	...	...
		Total ...	780	7,954	496	256	7,752	4,331	3,421	136	706	752	530	3,740
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*												
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	15	221	38	...	421	93	328	...	40	916	371	3,514
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	5	128	14	3	122	63	59	1	7	15	10	73
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	20	349	52	3	543	156	387	1	47	931	381	3,587
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*												
34	379 to 382	Theft ... of cattle	193	3,565	132	48	3,539	2,249	1,290	32	175	87	54	363
		Attempt ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		ordinary	429	9,111	492	122	9,742	5,808	3,934	76	496	2,972	1,588	11,008
		Attempt ...	...	57	1	1	57	39	18	...	1	...	2	9
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	53	631	63	9	627	414	213	67	32	445	193	1,815
		Attempt ...	...	4	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	43	409	3	...	474	282	192	4	31	10	10	25
37	419, 420	Cheating	29	195	7	3	224	126	98	6	17	88	54	317
		Attempt ...	...	12	1	...	11	5	6	...	...	...	4	2
38	447, 448 and 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	42	578	76	10	667	289	378	...	7	2,050	1,044	9,909
		Attempt ...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	1	2	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	..	13
		Attempt ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...
		Total ...	790	14,565	775	193	15,349	9,220	6,129	185	759	5,652	2,949	23,461
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*												
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	12	14	1	...	39	5	34	...	...	34	15	119
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, and nuisances punishable under Acts III of 1889 and III of 1888 and other local laws.	Public and local nuisances	1,212	85,149	45	4	116,513	111,810	4,703	5	1,195	1,354	6,001	730
		Total ...	1,224	85,163	46	4	116,552	111,815	4,737	5	1,195	1,388	6,016	849
42		*Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable* ...	644	15,664	121	43	17,329	15,563	1,766	150	707	1,162	4,774	466
		Grand Total ..	*4,272	181,256	2,159	688	167,628	144,834	22,794	593	4,266	11,578	16,379	38,777

* The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1909 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1910.

STATEMENT B.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1910.

PART I.—*Return of cases.*

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial, or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, Cr.P.C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in — Discharge or acquittal.	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in — Conviction.	Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.												
1	115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, etc.*												
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State ...	2	4	6	...	1	..	3	2	.	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice ...	167	3,436	3,603	51	188	450	2,753	161	59	13	6
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ...	19	163	182	18	6	51	85	22	9	2	1
		Attempt ...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	.	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	130	669	799	74	28	326	223	148	56	...	3
7	465 to 477A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	27	140	167	31	4	91	16	25	22	...	2
		Attempt ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures.	1	313	314	...	3	54	240	17	...	..	...
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks.	1	36	37	12	11	7	6	1	1	...	...
10	149, 153A to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	6	297	303	6	4	26	266	1	3	3	1
		Total ...	354	5,059	5,413	194	245	1,005	3,592	377	151	18	13

		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*											
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	3	20	23	13	1	7	1	1	4	...	..
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
12a	376	Rape by the husband	...	4	4	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...
		Total ...	3	25	28	14	1	11	1	1	6	...	...
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against property.*											
13	384 to 389	Extortion	25	310	335	81	7	199	27	21	40	1	2
		Attempt ...	...	3	3	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Total ...	25	313	338	82	7	200	27	22	40	1	2
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*											
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	4	4	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	291	24,220	24,511	4,074	13,667	5,156	1,384	230	615	177	33
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	7	7	1	2	1	3	...	1	...	...
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	304	18,244	18,548	1,746	11,097	3,972	1,402	331	815	69	45
		Total ...	595	42,475	43,070	5,822	24,768	9,130	2,789	561	1,431	246	78
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*											
18	417, 418	Cheating	23	474	497	223	6	218	31	19	55	2	1
19	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property.	19	286	305	72	7	159	28	39	46	1	1
20	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	85	5,855	5,940	1,133	2,776	1,510	423	98	306	31	22
		Total ...	127	6,615	6,742	1,428	2,789	1,887	482	156	407	34	24
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*											
21	298	Offences against religion ...	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service.	1	22	23	5	7	6	5	...	1	...	...
23	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage ...	50	1,237	1,287	242	562	370	78	35	71	6	3
24	500 to 502	Defamation	48	629	677	237	205	178	32	25	73	...	...

STATEMENT B—*continued*.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1910—*continued*.

PART I.—*Return of cases*—concluded.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial, or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, Cr.P.C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in Discharge or acquittal.	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in Conviction.	Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above*—cont.												
25	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	218	12,393	12,611	2,276	6,734	2,500	887	214	662	28	18
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	41	5,922	5,963	23	141	329	5,433	37	27	10	15
27	294-A	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	..	..	...
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), Cr.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	14	140	154	1	1	24	122	6	7	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter X, Cr.P.C.	Public nuisances	2	1	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter XII, Cr.P.C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	8	41	49	7	10	6	17	9	2	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, Cr.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	87	1,243	1,330	436	354	306	172	62	3	.	...
		Total ...	409	21,631	22,100	3,227	8,015	3,720	6,750	388	846	44	36
32	*Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.*												
(1)	Abkári Act I of 1886		17	8,323	8,340	77	30	125	8,072	36	81	40	3
(2)	Arms Act XI of 1878		11	290	301	2	3	22	249	25	...	...	1
(3)	Assam Labour and Emigration Act VI of 1901		1	2	3	...	...	..	1	2	...	...	..
(4)	Births and Deaths Registration Act III of 1899		18	1,435	1,453	3	24	44	1,381	1	3	18	..
(5)	Boundaries Act IV of 1897		...	9	9	1	1	...	7	...	1	...	...
(6)	Canal and Ferry Act II of 1890		...	10	10	...	2	2	3	3	...	...	...
(7)	Cantonments Act XIII of 1889		.	50	50	...	...	3	47	...	...	...	...
(8)	Cattle Trespass Acts I of 1871 and I of 1891		48	2,990	3,038	390	1,494	784	321	49	120	22	7
(9)	Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872		...	6	6	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...

(10)	Civil Procedure Code, Act V of 1908	...	21	21	...	...	...	20	1	...	...	...
(11)	Compulsory Labour Act I of 1858	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
(12)	Contract Act XIII of 1859	136	3,839	3,975	728	1,418	401	1,324	104	58	4	3
(13)	Court-fees Act VII of 1870	...	40	40	...	...	1	3	36	...	...	...
(14)	Criminal Procedure Code, Act V of 1898	2	1,291	1,293	1	...	105	1,186	1	...	...	1
(15)	Emigration Act XVII of 1908	1	17	18	2	2	2	8	4	1	...	...
(16)	Epidemic Diseases Act III of 1897	2	53	55	...	6	6	43	...	...	...	...
(17)	Estates Land Act I of 1908	...	32	32	3	21	1	6	1	1	...	...
(18)	Explosives Act IV of 1884	99	452	551	...	18	91	422	20	12	...	1
(19)	Factories Act XV of 1881	..	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
(20)	Fisheries Act IV of 1897	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
(21)	Forest Act V of 1882	186	14,957	15,143	361	6,816	1,596	6,109	261	137	94	11
(22)	Hackney Carriage Act III of 1879	426	6,893	7,319	...	35	175	6,837	272	...	..	...
(23)	Income Tax Act II of 1886	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
(24)	Indian Companies Act VI of 1882	8	33	41	1	...	10	24	6	...	...	..
(25)	Indian Merchant Seamen's Act XIII of 1876	...	4	4	...	1	...	3	...	..	...	...
(26)	Local Boards Act V of 1884	20	2,331	2,351	56	312	370	1,590	23	16	25	1
(27)	Merchant Shipping Act VII of 1880	...	3	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...
(28)	Motor Vehicles Act I of 1907	...	7	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	.
(29)	Municipal Acts IV of 1884 and III of 1904	630	23,460	24,090	31	10,432	1,277	11,294	1,056	5	32	2
(30)	Nilgiris Game Act II of 1879	...	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
(31)	Opium Act I of 1878	1	39	40	...	2	8	25	5	...	...	...
(32)	Petty Assaults (triable by Heads of Villages) Regulation XI of 1816.	2	402	404	1	185	92	124	2	...	...	...
(33)	Petroleum Act VIII of 1899	1	13	14	...	...	...	13	1	..	...	...
(34)	Places of Public Resort Act II of 1888	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
(35)	Planters' Labour Act I of 1903	48	2,330	2,378	14	1,093	11	181	1,079	1	...	1
(36)	Poisons Act I of 1904	1	32	33	...	...	3	29	1	...	...	...
(37)	Police Act (by Policemen) XXIV of 1859	7	83	90	...	10	7	58	15	...	...	2
(38)	Police Act (by others) XXIV of 1859	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
(39)	Ports Act XV of 1908	44	239	283	...	40	8	228	7	...	...	...
(40)	Port Trust Act II of 1905	...	6	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
(41)	Post Office Act VI of 1898	2	7	9	4	...	3	2	...	1	...	...
(42)	Press and Registration of Books Act XXV of 1867	1	5	6	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...
(43)	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act XI of 1890	...	189	189	...	...	11	178	...	...	...	...
(44)	Prisons Act IX of 1894	1	21	22	...	...	2	17	3	...	...	...
(45)	Railways Act IX of 1890	15	1,175	1,190	1	92	70	1,019	8	4	1	...
(46)	Registration Act XVI of 1908	...	7	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
(47)	Salt Act IV of 1889	...	144	144	1	...	1	142	...	...	...	...
(48)	Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
(49)	Stage Carriages Act XVI of 1861	39	518	557	...	7	30	508	12	...	...	...
(50)	Stamp Act II of 1899	21	92	113	...	53	2	54	4	...	1	...
(51)	Telegraph Act XIII of 1885	...	3	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
(52)	Tolls Act VIII of 1851	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
(53)	Tramways Act XI of 1886	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
(54)	Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878	2	12	14	5	...	...	8	1	1	...	...
	Total ...	1,791	71,878	73,669	1,686	22,100	5,268	41,575	3,040	443	237	33
	Grand Total ...	* 3,364	147,996	151,360	12,453	57,925	21,221	55,216	4,545	3,324	580	186

* The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1909 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1910.

STATEMENT B—*continued.*

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1910—*continued.*

PART II.—*Return of persons concerned in cases.*

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued. On complaint.	Persons against whom process issued. On Magistrates' own motion or information from the Police.	Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried. Acquitted or discharged.	Persons tried. Convicted.	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks. Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and those who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Remarks. Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Remarks. Persons who died, escaped, or were transferred before appearance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (*a*)	14 (*b*)	14 (*c*)
	SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.														
1	115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, etc.*														
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State ...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	3	75·0	...	1	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225-A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice ...	67	3,671	162	39	3,858	20	693	2,941	76·7	52	152	4	3
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ...	20	199	37	5	251	...	112	122	51·7	12	5	1	...
		Attempt ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	46	770	133	11	937	10	579	273	30·2	41	34	...	1
7	465 to 477-A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	56	221	5	3	279	7	222	23	10·2	18	9	...	...
		Attempt ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures.	2	184	134	14	306	...	62	242	76·1	1	1	...	...
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trademarks	...	38	...	...	38	4	15	7	18·4	1	11	...	...
10	149, 153-A to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	20	889	173	...	1,082	...	157	908	85·5	...	17	...	..
		Total ...	211	5,976	644	72	6,755	41	1,840	4,519	68·3	125	230	5	4

		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*													
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	6	10	2	..	18	...	16	1	8·3	...	1	...	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12a	376	Rape by the husband	...	5	...	...	5	...	5	...	0·0	..	...	...	...
		Total ...	6	15	2	...	23	...	21	1	5·9	...	1	...	...
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against property.*													
13	384 to 389	Extortion	33	657	13	4	697	10	593	59	8·8	20	15	...	2
		Attempt ...	...	1	1	..	2	...	1	...	0·0	1	...	...	...
		Total ...	33	658	14	4	699	10	594	59	8·8	21	15	...	2
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*													
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	7	...	...	7	...	7	...	0·0	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	359	47,581	47	306	47,672	4,735	12,266	2,285	4·8	271	28,115	48	9
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	25	...	...	25	...	13	3	12·0	...	9	...	...
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt .	564	44,733	46	310	44,992	2,206	11,818	2,823	6·3	517	27,628	16	41
		Total ...	923	92,346	93	616	92,696	6,941	24,104	5,111	5·5	788	55,752	64	50
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*													
18	417, 418	Cheating	25	404	1	3	426	7	375	34	8·4	6	4	...	1
19	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property.	8	373	4	1	383	3	301	60	15·9	15	4	2	1
20	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	188	13,443	28	60	13,599	769	4,566	810	6·0	158	7,296	4	...
		Total ..	221	14,220	33	64	14,408	779	5,242	904	6·3	179	7,304	6	2
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*													
21	298	Offences against religion ...	...	4	...	...	4	...	2	...	0·0	...	2	...	...
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	77	...	...	77	...	18	9	11·7	...	50	...	...
23	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage ...	47	2,156	2	12	2,193	100	974	111	5·1	23	985	3	...
24	500 to 502	Defamation	54	958	4	9	1,007	107	464	48	5·0	31	357	...	...

53

STATEMENT B—*concluded.*

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1910—*concluded.*

PART II.—*Return of persons concerned in cases*—concluded.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued. On complaint.	Persons against whom process issued. On Magistrates' own motion or information from the Police.	Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried. Acquitted or discharged.	Persons tried. Convicted.	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks. Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and those who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Remarks. Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Remarks. Persons who died, escaped, or were transferred before appearance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (*a*)	14 (*b*)	14 (*c*)
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above*—cont.														
25	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	181	21,420	66	229	21,437	2,084	5,743	1,283	6·0	141	12,186	17	1
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	5	6,632	366	2	6,996	2	700	6,121	87·5	10	163	...	5
27	294-A.	Keeping a lottery office	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	100·0	...	...	...	...
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), Cr.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	14	93	135	...	242	...	69	171	75·0	2	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter X, Cr.P.C.	Public nuisances	...	4	..	...	4	...	...	4	100·0	...	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter XII, Cr.P.C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	...	186	6	..	192	2	31	50	26·0	29	80	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, Cr.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	14	1,268	...	53	1,229	436	306	172	13·6	9	306	...	...
		Total ...	315	32,799	579	305	33,382	2,731	8,307	7,970	23·9	245	14,129	20	6
32	*Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.*														
(1)	Abkári Act I of 1886		12	8,500	235	1	8,743	3	183	8,513	97·5	26	18	21	3
(2)	Arms Act XI of 1878		2	224	69	...	295	...	23	254	86·7	18	...	...	...
(3)	Assam Labour and Emigration Act VI of 1901		...	4	...	3	1	...	...	1	25·0	...	...	...	...
(4)	Births and Deaths Registration Act III of 1899		6	1,211	276	13	1,479	...	48	1,396	93·9	1	34	17	1
(5)	Boundaries Act IV of 1897		...	11	...	...	11	...	...	10	90·9	...	1	...	..
(6)	Canal and Ferry Act II of 1890		...	17	...	...	17	...	9	8	17·6	1	4	...	...
(7)	Cantonments Act XIII of 1889		...	50	...	...	50	...	3	47	94·0	...	...	...	...

(8) Cattle Trespass Acts I of 1871 and I of 1891 ...	137	7,324	29	88	7,401	481	2,270	725	9·9	207	3,718	3	1
(9) Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872 ...	...	9	..	...	9	...	7	1	11·1	...	1	...	...
(10) Civil Procedure Code, Act V of 1908 ...	...	20	...	...	20	...	...	20	100·0	...	...	...	...
(11) Compulsory Labour Act I of 1858 ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	100·0	...	...	...	...
(12) Contract Act XIII of 1859 ...	39	4,985	28	130	4,918	447	635	1,780	35·5	24	2,032	3	4
(13) Court-fees Act VII of 1870 ...	...	...	4	...	4	...	1	3	75·0	...	...	...	...
(14) Criminal Procedure Code, Act V of 1898 ...	...	11	1,304	...	1,315	...	107	1,208	91·9	...	...	...	...
(15) Emigration Act XVII of 1908 ...	...	13	1	...	14	...	3	8	57·1	1	2	...	...
(16) Epidemic Diseases Act III of 1897 ...	...	45	8	...	53	...	6	43	81·1	...	4	...	...
(17) Estates Land Act I of 1908 ...	...	79	...	...	79	...	1	18	22·8	...	60	...	...
(18) Explosives Act IV of 1884 ...	91	228	230	...	549	3	96	431	94·1	10	9	...	...
(19) Factories Act XV of 1881 ...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	100·0	...	...	...	...
(20) Fisheries Act IV of 1897 ...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	100·0	...	...	...	...
(21) Forest Act V of 1882 ...	324	28,203	469	415	28,563	747	3,939	12,763	44·5	367	10,747	154	18
(22) Hackney Carriage Act III of 1879 ...	218	223	6,777	130	7,088	...	175	6,837	97·7	42	34	...	...
(23) Income Tax Act II of 1886 ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	100·0	...	...	...	...
(24) Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 ...	19	29	...	...	48	...	20	27	93·1	...	1	...	...
(25) Indian Merchant Seamen's Act XIII of 1876 ...	...	2	15	...	17	...	...	15	88·2	...	2	...	..
(26) Local Boards Act V of 1884 ...	17	2,419	37	7	2,465	11	439	1,697	69·1	16	302	16	1
(27) Merchant Shipping Act VII of 1880 ...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	100·0	...	...	...	...
(28) Motor Vehicles Act I of 1907 ...	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	7	100·0	...	...	...	...
(29) Municipal Acts IV of 1884 and III of 1904 ...	15	22,993	9	812	22,145	27	1,336	11,390	49·6	99	9,293	...	60
(30) Nilgiris Game Act II of 1879 ...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	4	80·0	...	1	...	...
(31) Opium Act I of 1878 ...	...	39	8	...	47	...	12	27	57·4	3	5	...	...
(32) Petty Assaults (triable by Heads of Villages) Regulation XI of 1816.	2	632	...	...	634	1	189	146	23·1	4	294	...	...
(33) Petroleum Act VIII of 1899 ...	...	8	7	...	15	...	...	15	100·0	...	...	...	...
(34) Places of Public Resort Act II of 1888 ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	100·0	...	...	...	...
(35) Planters' Labour Act I of 1903 ...	15	2,349	...	1,064	1,271	...	11	182	7·7	23	1,055	...	29
(36) Poisons Act I of 1904 ...	...	12	21	...	33	...	3	30	90·9	...	...	...	...
(37) Police Act (by Policemen) XXIV of 1859 ...	...	45	58	1	102	6	16	60	58·3	8	12	...	...
(38) Police Act (by others) XXIV of 1859 ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	100·0	...	...	...	...
(39) Ports Act XV of 1908 ...	6	167	117	6	284	...	10	234	82·4	..	40	...	...
(40) Port Trust Act II of 1905 ...	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	8	100·0	...	...	...	...
(41) Post Office Act VI of 1898 ...	...	5	1	...	6	...	4	2	33·3	...	...	...	...
(42) Press and Registration of Books Act XXV of 1867 ...	...	5	1	...	6	...	2	4	66·7	...	...	...	...
(43) Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act XI of 1890 ...	...	189	...	...	189	...	11	178	94·2	...	...	...	...
(44) Prisons Act IX of 1894 ...	1	19	...	1	19	...	2	17	89·5	..	...	...	...
(45) Railways Act IX of 1890 ...	2	1,208	32	1	1,241	1	93	1,088	87·7	6	53	1	...
(46) Registration Act XVI of 1908 ...	...	11	...	...	11	...	...	11	100·0	...	...	...	...
(47) Salt Act IV of 1889 ...	...	134	10	...	144	...	1	143	99·3	...	...	...	...
(48) Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878 ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	0·0	...	...	...	...
(49) Stage Carriages Act XVI of 1861 ...	39	109	409	...	557	...	30	508	98·1	12	7	...	...
(50) Stamp Act II of 1899 ...	220	152	16	...	388	1	2	53	31·5	2	330	...	...
(51) Telegraph Act XIII of 1885 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(52) Tolls Act VIII of 1851 ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	100·0	...	...	...	...
(53) Tramways Act XI of 1886 ...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	100·0	...	...	...	...
(54) Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 ...	...	18	...	...	18	...	4	14	77·8	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,165	81,728	10,181	2,672	90,285	1,728	9,692	49,936	54·3	870	28,059	215	117
Grand Total ...	2,874	227,742	11,546	3,733	238,248	12,230	49,800	68,500	28·6	2,228	105,490	310	181

STATEMENT C.

Property stolen and recovered.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A.—*Cognizable.*				RS.	RS.		
1. Theft ... a. In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	8,303	2,651	31·9	10,50,442	3,35,864	32·0	Recoveries made during the year of property lost in cases of previous years, Rs. 8,204.
b. In conjunction with receiving of stolen property	...	41	...	...	2,989	...	
c. Other thefts	18,562	7,900	42·6	6,08,868	1,86,512	30·6	
2. Robbery. a. Dacoity	425	100	23·5	1,50,104	9,306	6·2	
b. Other Robbery	736	233	31·7	56,235	8,628	15·3	
3. Criminal breach of trust	1,713	421	24·6	1,76,662	48,346	27·4	
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent ...	161	34	21·1	38,370	3,248	8·5	
Total ...	29,900	11,380	38·1	20,80,681	5,94,893	28·6	
B.—*Non-cognizable.*							
5. Extortion	187	16	8·6	7,803	265	3·4	
6. Criminal misappropriation	183	50	27·3	24,570	2,740	11·2	
Total ...	370	66	17·8	32,373	3,005	9·3	

STATEMENT D.

Showing sanctioned strength and cost of Police for 1910.

[Paras. 2 and 8.]

Ranges.	Districts.	Number of Inspectors-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables. Foot.	Number of Head Constables. Water.	Number of Head Constables. Mounted.	Number of Constables. Foot.	Number of Constables. Water.	Number of Constables. Mounted.	Total.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial revenues.	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial revenues.	Grand total cost (columns 16 and 17).	Area of district in square miles.	Population of district.	Urban population of district.	Number of Police stations.	Number of outposts.	Proportion of Police. To area.	Proportion of Police. To population.	Total amount of cognizable crime investigated.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police force.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																RS.	RS.	RS.									
	Chief Office	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	16	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras City	1	2	...	1	13	62	29	223	4	1	1,387	40	3	1,766	...	...	...	27	509,346	509,346	22	...	·02	288	43,355	24·5
Northern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Range.	Ganjám	..	1	2	1	13	57	2	127	...	...	1,045	...	...	1,248	...	...	...	8,372	2,010,868	93,134	43	7	6·7	1,611	3,891	3·1
Northern Range.	Vizagapatam	...	1	2	1	15	68	3	160	...	...	1,318	...	...	1,568	...	...	...	8,722	2,448,572	222,907	65	3	5·6	1,562	4,767	3·0
Northern Range.	Jeypore	...	1	1	...	7	36	...	76	...	...	498	...	...	619	...	...	...	8,500	485,078	...	29	1	13·7	784	561	0·9
Northern Range.	Godávari	...	1	2	1	10	58	3	128	...	...	1,129	...	...	1,332	...	...	...	6,222	1,466,179	181,192	50	1	4·7	1,101	6,083	4·6
Northern Range.	Kistna	...	1	1	1	10	59	2	131	...	...	1,013	...	...	1,218	...	...	...	5,899	1,744,138	178,787	65	4	4·8	1,432	6,852	5·6
Northern Range.	Guntur	...	1	1	1	9	52	2	107	..	...	887	...	...	1,060	...	...	...	5,733	1,490,655	111,640	54	4	5·4	1,406	4,406	4·2
Northern Range.	Nellore	...	1	1	1	11	61	2	129	...	...	956	...	...	1,162	...	...	...	7,975	1,274,831	116,477	70	2	6·9	1,097	5,251	4·5
	Total ...	1	7	10	6	75	391	14	858	...	...	6,846	...	...	8,208	...	...	...	51,423	10,920,301	904,137	376	22	6·3	1,330	31,811	3·9
Central Range.	Deputy Inspector-General	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Range.	Kurnool	...	1	2	1	9	51	3	113	...	...	1,005	...	...	1,185	...	...	...	7,578	872,070	47,015	70	4	6·4	736	2,912	2·5
Central Range.	Bellary	...	1	1	1	10	51	5	117	...	...	953	...	...	1,139	...	...	...	5,714	947,214	194,091	59	2	5·0	832	6,499	5·7
Central Range.	Anantapur	...	1	...	1	9	49	1	100	...	...	734	...	...	895	...	...	...	6,715	933,757	70,156	49	2	7·5	1,043	2,341	2·6
Central Range.	Cuddapah	...	1	1	1	11	63	2	128	...	...	988	...	...	1,195	...	...	...	8,058	1,145,749	108,346	76	2	6·7	959	3,493	2·9
Central Range.	North Arcot	...	1	1	1	12	69	2	169	...	...	1,421	...	...	1,676	...	...	...	7,386	2,207,712	169,554	92	2	4·4	1,317	7,983	4·8
Central Range.	Chingleput	..	1	...	1	10	45	6	131	...	...	1,011	...	..	1,205	...	...	...	3,079	1,310,106	56,241	49	13	2·6	1,087	4,006	3·3
Central Range.	South Arcot	...	1	1	1	9	51	3	123	...	...	1,043	...	...	1,232	...	...	...	5,217	2,349,894	195,908	69	3	4·2	1,907	7,756	6·3
Central Range.	Salem	...	1	1	1	11	76	3	157	...	...	1,130	...	...	1,380	...	...	...	6,291	1,905,468	182,956	74	2	4·6	1,381	6,109	4·4
	Total ...	1	8	7	8	81	455	25	1,038	...	...	8,285	...	.	9,908	...	...	...	50,038	11,671,970	1,024,267	538	30	5·1	1,178	41,099	4·1
Southern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Range.	Tanjore	...	1	1	1	10	51	3	126	...	...	1,220	...	..	1,413	...	...	...	3,710	2,245,029	348,646	51	3	2·6	1,589	9,042	6·4
Southern Range.	Trichinopoly	...	1	...	1	10	50	5	134	...	...	1,024	...	..	1,225	...	...	...	4,944	1,965,119	216,861	72	1	4·0	1,604	7,015	5·7
Southern Range.	Madura	...	1	1	1	9	61	5	137	...	...	*1,101	...	..	1,316	...	...	...	4,917	1,713,188	254,752	52	4	3·7	1,302	11,809	9·0
Southern Range.	Ramnad	...	1	1	1	8	41	2	85	...	...	706	.	...	845	...	...	...	4,865	1,519,204	181,860	63	1	5·8	1,798	5,036	6·0
Southern Range.	Tinnevelly	...	1	1	1	10	47	8	122	...	...	1,161	...	..	1,351	...	...	...	4,356	1,658,495	354,494	73	5	3·2	1,228	6,212	4·6
Southern Range.	Coimbatore	...	1	1	1	9	57	2	139	...	...	1,103	...	...	1,313	...	...	...	7,248	1,979,464	143,897	64	...	5·5	1,508	6,036	4·6
Southern Range.	The Nilgiris	...	1	...	1	3	14	5	44	...	..	*368	...	...	436	...	...	...	957	112,882	27,121	11	1	2·2	259	1,349	3·1
Southern Range.	South Malabar	...	1	2	1	9	37	9	105	...	...	1,074	...	...	1,238	...	...	...	3,311	1,858,199	233,699	68	3	2·7	1,501	5,636	4·6
Southern Range.	North Malabar	...	1	...	1	4	22	1	50	...	...	468	...	...	547	...	...	...	2,484	932,082	84,285	27	4	4·5	1,704	2,477	4·5
Southern Range.	South Canara	...	1	...	1	7	40	3	84	..	...	635	...	...	771	...	...	...	4,025	1,134,713	52,149	27	3	5·2	1,472	1,619	2·1
	Total ...	1	10	7	10	79	420	43	1,026	...	...	8,860	...	..	10,456	...	...	...	40,817	15,118,375	1,897,764	508	25	3·9	1,446	56,231	5·4

* Includes the strength of the Chitrali guard employed in the district.

STATEMENT D—*concluded.*

Showing sanctioned strength and cost of Police for 1910—concluded.

Ranges.	Districts.	Number of Inspectors-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables. Foot.	Number of Head Constables. Water.	Number of Head Constables. Mounted.	Number of Constables. Foot.	Number of Constables. Water.	Number of Constables. Mounted.	Total.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial revenues.	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial revenues.	Grand total cost (columns 16 and 17).	Area of district in square miles.	Population of district.	Urban population of district.	Number of Police stations.	Number of outposts.	Proportion of Police To area.	Proportion of Police To population.	Total amount of cognizable crime investigated.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police force.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																RS.	RS.	RS.									
The Railway Police.	Railway Police, Madras—																										
	Madras & S. M. Railway	...	1	1	...	2	19	3	39	...	...	¶404	...	...	751	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	53	...	...	1,443	1·9
	South Indian Railway					1	9	3	30	...	...	173	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...						
	Bengal-Nagpur Railway					1	3	1	7	...	...	50	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...						
	Parlakimedi Railway					...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...						
	Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway					...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...						
	Railway Police, Trichinopoly—																										
	South Indian Railway	...	1	1	...	3	20	3	43	...	...	¶ 428	...	...	675	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	38	...	...	1,823	2·7
	Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.					1	9	2	23	...	...	141	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...						
	Total ...	...	2	2	...	8	60	12	142	...	...	1,200	...	...	1,426	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	91	...	...	3,266	2·3
	Criminal Investigation Department ...	1	1	...	...	11	9	1	16	...	...	23	...	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Provincial Police Training School, Vellore	...	1	...	...	13	241	...	10	...	...	1	...	...	** 266	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Recruits' School, Vellore ...	...	...	1	...	2	8	1	12	...	...	5	...	...	†† 29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. Vizianagram.	...	...	...	1	2	6	1	10	...	...	5	...	...	†† 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	1	1	1	17	255	2	32	...	...	11	...	...	320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	6	* 32	† 35	‡ 40	§286	‖1,669	126	3,337	4	1	26,628	40	3	32,207	77,08,273	3,00,498	80,08,771	142,305	38,219,992	4,335,514	1,483	168	4·4	1,187	175,762	5·5
	Temporary Additional Forces ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	88	...	...	1,044	...	...	1,140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Excludes the second Superintendent sanctioned for North Arcot and the Superintendent of Bangalore.
† Includes eight undistributed and excludes the Assistant Superintendent, Coorg.
‡ Includes 14 Deputy Superintendents to take charge of sub-divisions when Assistants are not available.
§ Includes 2 Prosecuting Inspectors of the two Railway Police districts and excludes 4 Inspectors sanctioned for the Central Recruits' Schools, Coimbatore and Anantapur.
‖ Includes 17 undistributed Reserve.
¶ Includes orderlies of the Superintendents of the Railway Police.
** Includes a riding instructor and two buglers.
†† Include an armourer and a bellows boy.

STATEMENT E.

Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the force for 1910 [Paras. 2, 3, 4 and 5.]

Ranges.	Districts.	Total strength. Sanctioned. Officers.	Total strength. Sanctioned. Men.	Total strength. Actual. Officers.	Total strength. Actual. Men.	Armament of the force. Number of rifles.	Armament of the force. Number of smooth-bores.	Armament of the force. Number of revolvers.	Punishments. Dismissed. Officers.	Punishments. Dismissed. Men.	Punishments. Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal. Officers.	Punishments. Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal. Men.	Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court. Under Police Act. Officers.	Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court. Under Police Act. Men.	Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court. Under Secs. 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code. Officers.	Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court. Under Secs. 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code. Men.	Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court. Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code. Officers.	Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court. Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code. Men.	Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court. Other offences. Officers.	Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court. Other offences. Men.	Rewards. Rewarded during the year. By promotion.	Rewards. Rewarded during the year. By khillats, presents, good-conduct stripes or money rewards.	Education. Number of Police who can read and write. Officers.	Education. Number of Police who can read and write. Men.	Number of constables. Number enlisted during the year.	Number of constables. Of one year and under three years' service.	Number of constables. Of three years and under ten years.	Number of constables. Of ten years and under seventeen years.	Number of constables. Of seventeen years and over.	Number who have left the force during the year. On pension or gratuity.	Number who have left the force during the year. By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	Number who have left the force during the year. By dismissal.	Number who have left the force during the year. By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	Number who have left the force during the year. By desertion.	Number who have left the force during the year. By death.	Percentage on total actual strength of Admissions into hospital.	Percentage on total actual strength of Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Percentage on total actual strength of Deaths.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
	Chief Office ...	...	18	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	18	1	2	7	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras City ...	104	1,658	102	1,557	...	1	*45	4	33	2	734	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	211	102	1,545	145	254	638	184	123	36	76	37	11	11	18	59·3	2·2	1·1
Northern Range.	Ganjám ...	72	1,172	58	1,094	187	434	16	...	17	...	507	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	210	58	831	82	117	300	242	227	14	14	17	5	5	19	159·5	4·1	1·6
Northern Range.	Vizagapatam ...	86	1,478	62	1,359	186	540	24	...	10	1	312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	357	62	1,155	77	233	373	255	275	14	25	10	3	9	23	467·3	1·4	1·6
Northern Range.	Jeypore ...	43	574	15	490	83	381	9	...	18	...	245	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	125	15	379	90	58	147	67	53	5	12	18	4	7	16	239·2	3·0	3·2
Northern Range.	Godávari ...	71	1,257	55	1,014	133	356	18	1	15	...	259	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	253	55	729	141	236	276	140	120	18	53	16	20	12	18	187·9	2·3	1·7
Northern Range.	Kistna ...	71	1,144	49	1,018	...	334	19	...	6	...	555	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	189	49	952	168	47	330	198	162	16	28	6	18	16	16	206·9	3·0	1·5
Northern Range.	Guntúr ...	63	994	52	868	...	264	14	1	20	2	409	...	10	...	...	1	3	...	8	7	299	52	758	177	109	213	102	175	7	17	21	12	4	19	50·2	1·5	2·1
Northern Range.	Nellore ...	74	1,085	60	1,013	...	287	18	1	21	...	445	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	174	60	1,002	115	149	285	156	200	19	43	22	19	11	10	126·4	2·7	0·9
	Total ...	480	7,704	351	6,856	589	2,596	118	3	107	3	2,732	...	19	...	...	1	3	1	33	8	1,607	351	5,806	850	949	1,924	1,160	1,212	93	192	110	81	64	121	218·0	2·5	1·7
Central Range.	Kurnool ...	63	1,118	50	1,111	...	348	21	1	10	5	414	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	72	50	685	165	212	310	163	150	18	17	11	22	4	22	549·2	1·9	1·9
Central Range.	Bellary ...	66	1,070	48	800	...	306	18	...	26	5	452	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	1	138	48	585	101	198	246	78	88	12	48	26	30	14	4	110·8	2·6	0·5
Central Range.	Anantapur ...	59	834	37	799	...	231	14	...	7	2	170	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	72	37	551	99	197	182	118	117	8	8	7	2	...	7	76·6	1·3	0·8
Central Range.	Cuddapah ...	76	1,116	51	1,107	...	338	20	1	18	...	418	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	228	51	779	157	229	313	113	198	18	36	19	11	23	18	152·5	1·6	1·6
Central Range.	North Arcot ...	83	1,590	75	1,332	...	428	22	...	20	1	551	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	347	75	1,246	167	206	427	182	217	27	28	20	2	4	12	52·8	1·7	0·9
Central Range.	Chingleput ...	61	1,142	59	858	...	274	19	...	14	13	416	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	188	59	789	81	143	241	174	128	12	29	14	7	3	7	115·0	2·9	0·8
Central Range.	South Arcot ...	63	1,166	63	1,095	...	363	20	1	28	3	501	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	282	63	1,039	181	164	292	166	170	16	36	29	...	7	9	65·1	2·8	0·8
Central Range.	Salem	90	1,287	88	1,143	...	587	22	...	22	6	579	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	289	88	1,056	121	156	306	197	206	10	42	22	20	17	21	93·7	3·4	1·7
	Total ...	561	9,323	471	8,245	...	2,675	156	3	145	35	3,501	...	13	...	...	...	1	1	46	6	1,616	471	6,730	1,072	1,505	2,317	1,191	1,274	121	244	148	94	72	100	154·1	2·3	1·1

NOTE.—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents or officers of higher rank. Head Constables are shown as men.
* There are 45 revolvers in stores for use when required.

STATEMENT E—*concluded.*

Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the force for 1910—concluded.

Ranges.	Districts.	Total strength. Sanctioned. Officers.	Total strength. Sanctioned. Men.	Total strength. Actual. Officers.	Total strength. Actual. Men.	Armament of the force. Number of rifles.	Armament of the force. Number of smooth-bores.	Armament of the force. Number of revolvers.	Punishments. Dismissed. Officers.	Punishments. Dismissed. Men.	Punishments. Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal. Officers.	Punishments. Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal. Men.	Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court. Under Police Act. Officers.	Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court. Under Police Act. Men.	Punished judicially. Under Secs. 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code. Officers.	Punished judicially. Under Secs. 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code. Men.	Punished judicially. Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code. Officers.	Punished judicially. Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code. Men.	Punished judicially. Other offences. Officers.	Punished judicially. Other offences. Men.	Rewards. Rewarded during the year. By promotion.	Rewards. Rewarded during the year. By khillats, presents, good-conduct stripes or money rewards.	Education. Number of Police who can read and write. Officers.	Education. Number of Police who can read and write. Men.	Number of constables. Number enlisted during the year.	Number of constables. Of one year and under three years' service.	Number of constables. Of three years and under ten years.	Number of constables. Of ten years and under seventeen years.	Number of constables. Of seventeen years and over.	Number who have left the force during the year. On pension or gratuity.	Number who have left the force during the year. By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	Number who have left the force during the year. By dismissal.	Number who have left the force during the year. By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	Number who have left the force during the year. By desertion.	Number who have left the force during the year. By death.	Percentage on total actual strength of Admissions into hospital.	Percentage on total actual strength of Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Percentage on total actual strength of Deaths.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Southern Range.	Tanjore	64	1,346	61	1,270	...	401	16	...	10	4	575	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	261	61	1,254	116	201	348	231	253	34	24	10	10	13	18	82·9	1·4	1·4
	Trichinopoly ...	65	1,158	64	949	...	338	19	...	21	3	469	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	150	64	938	57	178	221	201	169	14	23	21	10	9	5	60·4	3·0	0·5
	Madura	75	1,238	71	974	...	363	19	2	30	6	994	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	319	71	966	154	190	320	103	90	15	76	32	54	13	17	120·8	1·5	1·6
	Ramnad	51	791	47	658	99	133	15	...	9	1	167	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	3	1	85	47	644	81	71	223	88	114	5	12	9	1	3	4	103·5	2·0	0·6
	Tinnevelly	65	1,283	63	1,250	...	536	24	1	39	3	627	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	469	63	1,184	233	250	340	159	163	14	21	40	18	3	12	130·7	1·6	0·9
	Coimbatore ...	68	1,242	† 69	1,002	...	301	19	1	16	3	358	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	281	69	931	257	136	244	131	129	31	78	17	26	8	7	66·8	1·3	0·7
	The Nilgiris ...	22	412	21	405	...	66	9	...	3	...	73	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	45	20	402	94	121	88	37	30	4	11	3	7	...	2	109·6	2·7	0·5
	South Malabar ...	55	1,179	† 58	1,172	200	241	29	..	7	...	332	...	1	...	.	...	...	...	5	...	293	58	1,148	48	281	320	234	185	22	7	7	6	8	9	97·0	1·0	0·7
	North Malabar ...	27	518	† 28	513	...	149	11	...	5	...	189	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	112	28	513	47	96	174	85	62	7	3	5	7	...	5	228·5	2·9	0·9
	South Canara ...	50	719	46	715	128	157	13	1	11	2	299	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	242	46	645	60	147	171	127	126	20	18	12	4	3	6	167·4	1·6	0·8
	Total ...	542	9,886	528	8,908	427	2,685	174	5	151	22	4,083	...	20	...	...	...	2	1	47	11	2,257	527	8,625	1,147	1,671	2,449	1,396	1,321	166	273	156	143	60	85	109·3	1·8	0·9
	The Railway Police, Madras	42	707	39	642	...	8	11	...	17	...	187	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	134	39	635	78	182	167	58	83	6	29	17	18	4	6	76·2	3·0	0·9
	The Railway Police, Trichinopoly ...	38	635	37	505	...	8	9	...	9	1	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	99	37	501	83	113	144	43	67	5	23	9	23	28	4	56·8	3·5	0·7
	Total ...	80	1,342	76	1,147	...	16	20	...	26	1	322	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	8	...	233	76	1,136	161	295	311	101	150	11	52	26	41	32	10	67·6	3·2	0·8
	Criminal Investigation Department.	21	39	21	38	...	...	9	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	21	34	1	11	6	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	1	45·6	1·2	1·8
	Provincial Police Training School, Vellore	254	11	212	11	...	240	4	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	212	11	...	...	1	...	...	...	12	...	40	...	1	302·2	1·5	0·4
	Central Recruits' School, Vellore ..	11	17	10	‡315	...	150	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	315	300	4	...	...	...	1	17	16	53	43	2	58·5	0·8	0·6
	Central Recruits' School, Vizianagram	9	15	9	§277	...	165	...	...	9	1	2	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	9	269	265	2	1	...	...	...	16	9	9	5	1	833·2	2·1	0·3
	Total ...	274	43	231	603	...	555	4	...	25	6	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	231	595	565	6	2	...	...	1	45	25	72	48	4	389·3	1·4	0·5
	Grand Total ...	*2,081	30,013	1,780	27,370	1,016	8,528	526	15	488	69	‖11,383	...	60	...	...	1	6	5	147	27	5,931	1,779	24,489	3,942	4,693	7,654	4,038	4,082	428	884	503	442	287	339	152·8	2·2	1·2
	Temporary Additional Forces ...	8	1,132	7	959	...	...	...	...	11	...	185	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	7	556	646	166	64	13	6	...	160	11	406	1	12	27·1	0·6	1·2

NOTE.—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents or officers of higher rank. Head Constables are shown as men.

* Includes 2 Prosecuting Inspectors of the two Railway Police districts and an undistributed Reserve of 17 Sub-Inspectors and excludes 4 Inspectors sanctioned for the Central Recruits' Schools, Coimbatore and Anantapur.
† The excess in the actual number of officers over the sanctioned number is due to an excess number of Inspectors being employed pending the introduction of the reallocation scheme.
‡ Includes 300 recruits of the districts who have been excluded in the actual strength shown against the districts.
§ Includes 263 recruits of the districts who have been excluded in the actual strength shown against the districts.
‖ Includes 8,189 men punished with black marks only.

STATEMENT F.

Return showing the religion or caste of officers and men employed in the Police for 1910.

[Para. 7.]

Ranges.	Districts.	Religion or Caste. Officers.																							
				Hindus.																					
		Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Agamudaiyans.	Ambalagarans.	Kallans.	Maravans.	Nayars.	Velamas.	Telagus.	Vellalas.	Kammas.	Kapus or Reddis.	Malas or Paraiyans.	Pallis or Vanniyans.	Balijas or Kavarais.	Gollas, Gaudas, Idaiyans or Yadavans.	Boyas.	Idigas, Shanans or Tiyans.	Uriyas.	Bants.	Hindus of all other castes.	Other religions—Jains.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Chief Office	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras City	74	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Range.	Ganjam	6	3	26	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	4	...
	Vizagapatam	10	2	29	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	10	...
	Jeypore	3	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
	Godávari	6	3	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...
	Kistna	6	3	20	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Guntur	4	1	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
	Nellore	5	6	26	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	2	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	Total	40	21	175	7	...	...	...	...	...	2	55	3	...	4	...	...	20	6	...	...	11	...	30	...
Central Range.	Kurnool	6	2	25	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	2	...	2	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	4	...
	Bellary	10	3	25	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	Anantapur	4	4	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	2	...
	Cuddapah	9	1	24	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	2	...	1	8	...	1	...	...	...	3	...
	North Arcot	16	7	40	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Chingleput	11	6	27	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	South Arcot	11	8	31	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
	Salem	21	10	43	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
	Total	88	41	234	5	1	...	...	...	2	4	8	37	...	5	...	2	40	2	1	...	...	...	23	1
Southern Range.	Tanjore	12	7	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	...
	Trichinopoly	10	6	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
	Madura	16	4	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Rámnád	12	1	30	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	Tinnevelly	19	3	25	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	15	2	38	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	The Nilgiris	11	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	South Malabar	14	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	1	...
	North Malabar	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
	South Canara	11	4	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	3	...
	Total	124	39	227	1	1	...	...	...	38	...	...	62	...	...	...	...	17	3	1	17	...	1	22	...
	The Railway Police, Madras	8	1	18	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	1	...
	Do. Trichinopoly	7	4	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
	Total	15	5	37	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	3	...	...	5	...
	Criminal Investigation Department	5	3	5	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Provincial Police Training School, Vellore.	21	18	108	6	1	1	...	...	2	2	17	5	...	6	...	1	5	4	1	...	14	...	4	...
	Central Recruits' School, Vellore	5	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. Vizianagram.	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
	Total	28	18	117	6	1	1	...	...	2	2	17	5	...	6	...	1	7	4	1	...	15	...	6	...
	Grand Total	375	129	806	23	3	1	...	...	45	8	82	120	1	16	...	3	100	16	3	21	26	1	86	1
	Temporary Additional Forces	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—This statement does not include the Inspector-General or Deputy Inspectors-General, but includes all Superintendents, Assistant and Deputy Superintendents except those Gazetted Officers who were on leave on 31st December 1910.

STATEMENT F—*concluded.*

Return showing the religion or caste of officers and men employed in the Police for 1910—concluded.

Ranges.	Districts.	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus. Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Agamudaiyans.	Ambalagarans.	Kallans.	Maravans.	Nayars.	Velamas.	Telagas.	Vellalas.	Kammas.	Kapus or Reddis.	Malas or Paraiyans.	Pallis or Vanniyans.	Balijas or Kavarais.	Gollas, Gandas, Idaiyans or Yadavans.	Boyas.	Idigas, Shanans or Tiyans.	Uriyas.	Bants.	Hindus all of other castes.	Other religions—Jains.	Grand total (Officers and men).
		26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
	Chief Office	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
	Madras City	32	244	44	67	1	...	...	...	90	...	...	322	4	18	37	151	353	55	2	5	...	...	132	...	1,662
Northern Range.	Ganjam	16	49	12	9	...	...	...	...	...	2	385	...	...	9	11	...	5	36	...	...	141	...	419	...	1,155
	Vizagapatam	1	72	25	33	...	...	...	...	...	7	605	...	1	103	...	7	6	60	...	16	186	...	237	...	1,425
	Jeypore	...	21	3	14	...	...	...	...	...	2	78	...	...	10	6	..	...	...	7	...	222	...	127	...	507
	Godavari	4	244	25	20	...	...	...	...	...	8	316	...	2	86	13	9	11	79	19	29	29	..	120	...	1,072
	Kistna	20	217	15	6	...	...	...	...	...	9	619	...	...	...	3	...	...	15	2	...	...	...	112	...	1,072
	Guntur	63	853	41	27	...	...	...	...	...	7	205	...	...	10	3	...	33	18	...	8	1	...	99	...	923
	Nellore	32	461	40	45	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	19	8	...	287	14	31	3	...	...	68	...	1,076
	Total	136	1,417	161	154	...	...	...	...	...	39	2,209	...	3	237	44	16	342	222	59	56	579	...	1,182	...	7,230
Central Range.	Kurnool	78	686	15	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	29	12	15	75	21	26	...	...	...	125	...	1,164
	Bellary	14	388	38	27	...	...	...	...	1	...	44	9	...	6	19	10	49	16	57	1	...	...	121	...	851
	Anantapur	8	484	15	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	16	3	...	123	19	49	...	...	...	77	...	838
	Cuddapah	40	584	17	14	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	11	...	11	5	1	154	27	59	...	...	...	180	...	1,161
	North Arcot	13	342	54	12	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	212	1	23	5	84	370	25	2	4	...	...	153	6	1,410
	Chingleput	63	226	27	9	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	103	8	7	18	148	157	33	...	2	1	...	52	...	919
	South Arcot	19	241	33	28	13	...	...	...	21	2	...	160	...	8	23	170	237	59	...	6	...	...	75	...	1,161
	Salem	25	352	75	6	24	...	...	...	7	...	...	317	...	...	...	143	194	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,235
	Total	260	3,303	274	123	67	...	...	...	30	5	48	813	11	100	85	571	1,359	200	193	13	1	...	783	6	8,739
Southern Range.	Tanjore	32	50	74	4	114	...	69	1	4	...	1	294	...	2	1	6	313	32	...	3	...	...	270	...	1,334
	Trichinopoly	26	231	49	17	3	10	16	6	1	...	...	261	...	4	...	...	196	18	...	...	...	...	111	...	1,015
	Madura	35	192	44	6	86	3	2	12	69	...	...	195	2	2	...	42	266	16	...	2	...	...	...	...	1,049
	Ramnad	13	106	24	3	81	1	...	14	69	...	...	153	...	2	2	2	130	10	...	14	...	...	34	...	708
	Tinnevelly	48	218	20	...	3	...	...	66	97	...	...	422	2	1	1	18	184	90	...	39	...	...	41	...	1,317
	Coimbatore	39	89	66	20	7	...	...	1	123	...	...	132	74	...	5	...	245	13	...	16	...	...	172	...	1,074
	The Nilgiris	34	47	6	...	...	...	...	...	147	...	2	31	5	3	24	3	40	1	...	13	...	...	49	...	427
	South Malabar	22	148	2	...	...	...	...	...	777	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	...	...	40	...	1,233
	North Malabar	4	17	2	...	...	...	...	...	326	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	164	...	542
	South Canara	165	63	23	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	4	7	76	...	21	300	...	762
	Total	418	1,161	310	50	294	14	87	100	1,667	...	5	1,491	83	14	33	71	1,374	184	7	343	...	21	1,181	...	9,461
	The Railway Police, Madras	25	102	44	15	4	...	...	1	79	7	56	49	1	15	1	22	97	14	4	29	...	...	77	...	682
	Do. Trichinopoly	21	119	41	8	2	2	4	1	3	4	8	93	...	8	1	15	56	13	...	1	...	...	105	...	543
	Total	46	221	85	23	6	2	4	2	82	11	64	142	1	23	2	37	153	27	4	30	...	...	182	...	1,225
	Criminal Investigation Department	...	10	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	8	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	8	...	60
	Provincial Police Training School, Vellore.	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	227
	Central Recruits' School, Vellore	16	54	20	3	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	130	...	3	7	4	62	2	...	...	...	...	10	...	326
	Do. Vizianagram.	14	37	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	82	...	1	26	2	...	3	10	...	...	18	...	76	...	287
	Total	35	94	27	3	...	3	...	...	1	1	82	130	1	29	10	5	66	12	...	...	18	...	86	...	840
	Grand Total	927	6,460	902	423	368	19	91	102	1,872	56	2,408	2,909	103	421	211	852	3,653	701	265	448	598	21	3,554	6	29,236
	Temporary Additional Forces	24	215	9	15	34	...	4	...	94	16	29	133	14	1	6	50	122	5	13	28	1	1	145	...	966

APPENDIX B.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MADRAS CITY POLICE

FOR THE YEAR 1910.

Officers.

I assumed charge of the City Police on the retirement of Mr. H. F. Wilkieson from the service on 19th October 1910. Mr. Wilkieson was on privilege leave for 6 weeks from 25th April 1910 during which period Mr. Dene acted for him.

Mr. F. A. Dene was in charge of the Southern Range until 13th October 1910. Mr. E. T. H. Stevenson, his successor, took charge on 3rd December 1910. Mr. C. L. Bidie who had been temporarily transferred to Bangalore in December 1909 resumed charge of the Northern Range on 16th February 1910. He proceeded on leave on 22nd May 1910 and was succeeded by Mr. C. B. Cunningham on 4th June 1910. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur P. Parankusam Nayudu Garu continued to hold the office of Assistant Commissioner throughout the year.

Strength and cost.

2. The sanctioned strength of the permanent force on the last day of the year was 1,762 as against 1,775 in the previous year. The difference of 13 was due to the following changes :—

(1) the abolition of the guard at the Harness and Saddlery Workshops consisting of 3 head constables and 20 constables—G.Os., Nos. 322, 706 and 880, Judicial, dated 1st March 1910, 11th May 1910, and 9th June 1910, respectively, and

(2) the addition of 10 constables, 4 as a guard at the Government Consignments Office, and 6 as a reserve for casualties—G.O., No. 1254, Judicial, dated 22nd August 1910.

The temporary additional force was composed of a plague staff of 65 members and a guard at the Marine Villa gate of 4 men.

Recruiting continued to be exceedingly difficult and the number of vacancies in the force at the end of the year rose from 68 at the end of 1909 to 103. One hundred and seventy seven men were selected for enlistment, of whom only 144 were declared medically fit. Every effort is being made to stimulate recruitment, but the result is far from encouraging.

The total cost for the year was Rs. 5,65,562–3–3 against Rs. 5,75,831 in 1909.

Conduct.

3. The following are the statistics of departmental punishments awarded to the permanent force during 1909 and 1910 :—

For all offences including absence without leave.	1909.	1910.
Number of men punished with Black Marks only ..	552	551
Do. of men fined ..	117	47
Do. of men suspended ..	73	44
Do. of men reduced ..	85	94
Do. of men dismissed ..	37	37
Total ..	864	773
Percentage of men punished ..	50·7	46·6
Percentage of men punished for offences other than absence without leave ..	41·2	38·8

Punishments decreased slightly.

For persistent absence without leave 33 men were suspended, 11 dismissed and 3 prosecuted and convicted.

An Indian Sub-Inspector was dismissed the service for hushing up a case of house-breaking. He is also being criminally prosecuted on a charge of fabricating false records in a case.

Three sergeants were dismissed—two for drunkenness, and one for insubordinate conduct.

Seventeen men were judicially punished during the year, as against 21 in 1909. Five of these men were punished for offences committed in their official capacity—4 under sections 13, 15 and 73 of Act III of 1888, and one under section 223, Indian Penal Code.

Two head constables of the Harbour Police were prosecuted, one for committing rape and the other for abetment thereof. Both were convicted by the High Court who sentenced the former to five years' rigorous imprisonment and the latter to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

The other cases do not call for comment.

Rewards.

4. During the year the title of Rao Sahib was conferred upon Inspector Bavanandam Pillai in consideration of his meritorious services in the Intelligence Department.

The amount of pecuniary rewards granted during the year was Rs. 471 as against Rs. 451 and the number of recipients 103 as against 90 in 1909. A reward of Rs. 50 was sanctioned to Sub-Inspector Parthasarathi Aiyangar, for taking prompt action and working out a case of theft of examination papers. A reward of Rs. 75 was granted by the Board of Revenue to Sub-Inspector Lutf-i-'Ali for good work in connection with certain excise cases.

Inquests.

5. The number of inquests held during the year in cases of unnatural or suspicious death was 219 as against 291 in 1909.

Fire.

6. There were 54 cases of fire and the total value of property lost was estimated at Rs. 28,354. About Rs. 25,000 of this amount were estimated to have been lost in connection with the fire at the Cotton Mills at Rayapuram in August last. The cause of the fire was attributed to spontaneous combustion.

Stray children.

7. One hundred and sixty-six stray children were restored to their parents or guardians and 549 injured and helpless persons were taken to hospitals or their homes.

Lunatics.

8. Twenty lunatics were sent to the Asylum at Madras during 1910, the corresponding number for 1909 being 37.

Stray dogs.

9. Four thousand four hundred and twenty-four stray dogs were destroyed in the lethal chamber. Up to April the Veterinary Department provided a lethal chamber. After that no lethal chamber was available until November, when that built by the Municipality in Kristnampet was taken into use.

Crime.

10. The sub-joined statement gives the statistics of crime during the past three years :—

Statement of offences reported to or taken up by the Police during the year 1910.

Statement A—Police Cases.

Offences.	Year.	Cases.			Persons.			Property.		
		Total reported.	Considered true.	Percentage of detection.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
								RS.	RS.	
Total Crime.										
Classes I to V.—Offences under the Indian Penal Code, excluding nuisances and offences against religion.	1908	2,711	1,844	57·1	1,558	1,228	78·8	69,544	25,307	36·4
	1909	2,314	1,488	58·5	1,237	993	80·3	1,20,507	42,694	35·4
	1910	2,355	1,734	53·06	1,426	1,194	83·7	2,77,756	2,30,611	83·02
Class VI.—Nuisances, offences against religion and offences under Special and Local Laws.	1908	47,992	47,978	98·2	54,066	53,741	99·4	...	...	...
	1909	40,380	40,343	97·2	46,650	46,173	98·9	...	...	...
	1910	40,855	40,793	96·6	46,845	46,123	98·4	...	...	...
Grave Crimes.										
Murder	1908	7	5	0·0	2	...	0·0	...	...	...
	1909	12	11	30·7	7	5	71·4	165	...	...
	1910	5	4	42·8	7	3	42·8	...	...	...
Dacoity	1908	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
	1909	2	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
	1910	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery	1908	27	4	75·0	14	8	57·1	74	56	75·7
	1909	25	4	50·0	11	3	27·3	338	290	85·8
	1910	19	6	42·8	6	4	66·06	222	1	·045
House-breaking	1908	431	317	40·3	187	149	79·7	25,684	7,044	27·4
	1909	366	260	38·9	126	100	79·4	34,053	5,420	15·9
	1910	379	300	33·01	151	133	88·07	2,17,593	2,05,536	94·5
Cattle-theft	1908	14	9	88·9	10	8	80·0	224	221	98·7
	1909	18	10	80·0	10	9	90·0	170	154	90·6
	1910	17	8	77·7	8	7	87·5	220	205	93·2
Theft	1908	1,544	1,119	60·8	872	765	87·7	32,709	13,768	42·1
	1909	1,255	838	61·4	634	559	88·1	50,932	10,183	19·9
	1910	1,277	1,002	56·4	753	676	89·7	44,694	16,077	35·9

Statement of crimes taken up direct by Magistrates.

—		Cases.		Persons.		Property.	
		True cases.	Ending in conviction.	Tried.	Con-victed.	Lost.	Recovered.
						RS.	RS.
Cognizable	1909.	694	50	689	55	79,470	32,786
	1910.	497	54	676	64	28,072	14,642
Non-cognizable	1909.	15,031	6,849	8,558	6,952	63,601	89
	1910.	21,072	8,944	11,199	9,046	689	5

The total number of true cases of cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code, excluding nuisances, investigated by the Police was 1,734 as against 1,488 in 1909 and the percentage of detection 53·06 as against 58·5 in 1909.

Murders.

11. The motive in the four true murder cases is shown below :—

(1) A paramour murdered his concubine in a fit of jealousy.
(2) A man killed his father-in-law owing to a family dispute.
(3) In two cases the murder was actuated by feelings of personal enmity.

Burglary.

12. The most noteworthy case of burglary occurred in the house of Raja Rajagopal in Peter's Road, Royapettah, when jewels valued at about two lakhs of rupees were stolen. Almost the whole of the property was recovered the following day. The crime was committed by a professional house-breaker assisted by the Gymnastic Instructor of the Harris' High School, Mirsapet. The complainant offered a reward of Rs. 1,000 but the Government sanctioned the acceptance of only Rs. 300, out of which the informant was paid Rs. 100.

Theft.

13. The most important case of theft was the theft by a Brahman servant woman of jewels worth about Rs. 7,350 from her employer. Her identity was established after a very painstaking investigation by Sub-Inspector Parthasarathi Aiyangar and she was arrested in Shencottah in Travancore and property worth Rs. 6,205 was recovered. She was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Cases of swindling.

14. A fraud was perpetrated upon the Commercial Union Fire Insurance Company, London, by their Madras Agent C. J. Spalding in collusion with a merchant in hides named Namazi Abdulla and his agent Abdul Zabbar. A small tannery in Cumbum in the Kurnool District was insured for a lakh of rupees and a report was made that it had been destroyed by fire. After a fictitious enquiry Spalding paid Namazi Abdulla a sum of Rs. 78,213 in settlement of his claim against the company. Spalding was convicted under section 408, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment. Namazi Abdulla who could not be arrested at first is now awaiting trial at the High Court Sessions. Abdul Zabbar is still at large. Inspector Rao Sahib Bavanandam Pillai worked this case with conspicuous ability.

In Ludhiana, three persons started a bogus firm entitled A. A. Lal Bros., and advertised for agents to sell their goods demanding a cash security of Rs. 300. Several persons were cheated of their deposit of Rs. 300. One of the victims complained to the City Police and Inspector Raghavendra Rao of the Criminal Intelligence Department went to Ludhiana and arrested one of the three partners, the other two having absconded. The accused was convicted under section 420, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

One Rangaswami Aiyangar of Tanjore is under trial for obtaining Rs. 100 by telegraphic money order by means of a false telegram purporting to come from another person. He has a previous conviction for a similar offence and appears to have committed several other such frauds.

Press Act Prosecution.

15. The proprietor of the Connemara Press in Triplicane was convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate for failure to make a fresh declaration when the press was moved from one building to another. The case was regarded as a test case and the accused was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 5 or in default to two weeks' simple imprisonment under section 13 of Act XXV of 1867.

Opium Act cases.

16. Attention having been directed to the fact that premises in different parts of the City were being illegally used as the resort of habitual smokers of opium preparations, who were there supplied with the preparation of the drug, action was taken with the following result :—

	Number.	Convicted.
Cases prosecuted under the Opium Act	43	39
Cases prosecuted under the City Police Act (Section 35)	17	11

Gaming houses.

17. Five gaming houses were raided during the year and five persons were convicted for keeping gaming houses.

Property lost and recovered.

18. Property stolen amounted to Rs. 2,77,757, out of which Rs. 2,30,611 or 83·02 per cent. was recovered. The high percentage is attributable to the recovery of almost all the property in the burglary and theft cases referred to in paragraphs 12 and 13 *supra*.

Escapes.

19. Five prisoners escaped from police custody during the year, all of whom were recaptured. One prisoner who had escaped in 1905 was also recaptured. In one case three police officers were criminally prosecuted. One was convicted and the other two were discharged. In three cases the Police were held free from blame and in two they were departmentally punished.

False cases.

20. The number of false cases for the year is as hereunder :—

	1909.	1910.
Struck off as mistake of law or fact	672	577
Struck off as wilfully or maliciously false	216	161

Prosecutions for making false complaints were instituted in 15 cases, of which seven ended in conviction.

Of 41,827 cases prosecuted by the Police, only nine were declared false after trial.

Prevention.

21. The number of habitual criminals under the surveillance of the Police on the last day of the year was 959 as against 936 in 1909. One hundred and ninety-four bad characters were newly registered during the year and 148 or 15·4 per cent. were out of view at the end of the year. One hundred and thirty-nine registered bad characters were convicted during the year.

Houses of bad repute on the police registers numbered 43.

During the year 199 old offenders were sentenced to enhanced punishment under section 75, Indian Penal Code, as against 203 in 1909. One hundred and six old offenders were ordered to notify under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code. Twenty-two were prosecuted for evasion of the rules under that section and 11 were convicted. The finger prints of 694 persons were sent for record and 800 references regarding the identity of suspected persons were made to the Finger Print Bureau which traced previous convictions in 252 instances.

Thirty-six persons were proceeded against under the security sections and 32 were bound over, as against 43 and 32 respectively, in 1909. Nineteen of the persons bound over were sent to jail. In one instance, a person who had furnished security lapsed into crime and was sent to jail.

Licenses.

22. The following are the licenses issued by the Commissioner under the various Acts :—

Licenses issued under the Arms Act.

	1909.	1910.
Licenses to import arms and military stores (Form II, Old Form III).	83	74
Do. to import arms, ammunition, or military stores from Native States by land (Form III, Old Form III-A)	9	12
Do. to export arms, ammunition or military stores by sea (Form V, Old Form IV)	42	36
Do. to export by land or river arms and ammunition to Native States and Foreign Territories (Form VII, Old Form V)	148	92
Do. to export by land or river arms and ammunition to British Territory through Native States (Form VII, Old Form V)	252	273
Do. to transport arms, ammunition or military stores (Form VIII, Old Form II)	172	211
Do. to transport gunpowder, etc., for blasting purposes (Form IX, since cancelled, Old Form XII)	121	56
Do. to keep and sell arms and sulphur (Form XII, Old Form VII)	31	18
Do. to possess arms (Form XV, Old Form X)	56	* 26
Do. to possess ammunition or military stores (Form XV, Old Form X)	40	* 39
Do. to possess arms and ammunition for personal use including renewals during the year (Form XVI, Old Form VIII).	187	199
Do. to go armed on a journey (Form XIX, Old Form IX) .	5	1

* Includes licenses issued in previous years and still in force.

Under the Explosives Act.

	1909.	1910.
Licenses to import explosives (Form I, Old Form A)	130	150
General licenses to transport explosives required for blasting purposes (Form II)	..	11
Licenses to manufacture, possess and sell explosives (Form A) ..	13	12
Do. to possess and sell explosives (Form B)	173	183
Do. to possess gunpowder, etc. (Form C)	1	2
Do. to possess explosives generally (Form F)	1	1

Under the Emigration Act.

Emigration sub-depot licenses	14	20

Under the Petroleum Act.

Licenses to possess carbide of calcium (Form B)	5	6
General licenses to transport carbide of calcium (Form C) ..	3	3
Special licenses to transport carbide of calcium (Form D) ..	1	..

Under the City Police Act.

Licenses for hotels, eating, coffee and boarding houses, etc. ..	757	865
Licenses for toddy, liquor, ganja, opium shops, etc.	357	333
Occasional licenses to sell foreign liquors	53	49
Licenses for gymnasium	12	11
Licenses for places of public resort	61	101
General licenses for music for religious institutions	131	133
Other music licenses	5,518	5,862

Under the Poisons Act.

Licenses to possess and sell poisons	1	2

Under the Motor Vehicles Act.

Number of motor cars and cycles registered	125	171
Do. motor driver's licenses issued	202	325

Under the Hackney Carriage Act.

Number of hackney carriages registered	1,828	1,971
Do. driver's licenses issued	2,365	2,574

Fees collected under the Hackney Carriage Act for the year amounted to Rs. 3,648-2-0 against Rs. 3,391-11-0 in 1909. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 4,869-15-10 against Rs. 4,678 in 1909.

General.

23. The Carnival of Sports was held as usual at the South Indian Athletic Association grounds, People's Park, for eight days from the 24th December 1910 and passed off without any particular incident.

I regret to have to record the death of Mr. C. L. Bidie, the Deputy Commissioner of Police of the Northern Range and of Inspectors R. C. Mason and R. E. Bradbury.

In accordance with the orders of Government, the Assistant Commissioner of Police was placed in direct supervision of the Intelligence Department and one of the Sub-Inspectors was given the custody of the records, thus setting free the Inspector, who was formerly in charge of the records, for outdoor work.

A considerable amount of good work is being done by beat constables in arresting persons with stolen property.

F. ARMITAGE,
Commissioner of Police.

CITY POLICE OFFICE, MADRAS,
14*th February* 1911.

APPENDIX C.

PROVINCIAL STATEMENTS.

Return showing the number of justifiable homicides, suicides and accidental deaths for the year 1910, classified according to the results of the investigations held under section 174, Criminal Procedure Code.

Ranges.	Districts.	Justifiable Homicides.					Suicides.					Accidental Deaths.					Found dead, Injuries and Causes unknown.					Deaths from Drinking.				
		Males.		Females.			Males.		Females.			Males.		Females.			Males.		Females.			Males.		Females.		
		Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	Madras City ...	...	...	...	...	...	22	1	22	3	48	56	24	22	19	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Range.	Ganjám ...	...	...	...	...	...	30	3	34	4	71	224	123	168	121	636	3	3	4	1	11	1	...	...	...	1
	Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	77	...	149	250	211	163	122	746	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jeypore ...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	4	1	14	200	54	68	28	350	2	...	1	...	3	19	...	1	...	20
	Gódávari ...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	88	7	139	117	96	64	46	323	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1
	Kistna ...	...	...	...	...	...	37	1	80	...	118	99	79	76	55	309	1	...	6	...	7	1	...	...	...	1
	Guntúr ...	...	...	...	...	...	29	1	60	...	90	107	54	114	42	317	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Nellore ...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	53	1	82	119	74	134	43	370	2	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	1
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	219	5	396	13	633	1,116	691	787	457	3,051	10	3	12	2	27	24	...	1	...	25
Central Range.	Kurnool ...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	49	...	76	58	31	72	26	187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bellary ...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	43	2	69	55	61	61	40	217	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
	Anantapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	16	1	33	...	50	116	57	168	52	393	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cuddapah ...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	147	...	222	102	60	210	85	457	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	North Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	...	60	3	59	3	125	235	200	324	187	946	22	1	8	1	32	...	...	...	...	...
	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	34	2	20	...	56	90	92	104	86	372	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	...	45	2	43	2	92	252	191	180	132	755	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salem ...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	67	5	110	194	210	294	184	882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	319	8	461	12	800	1,102	902	1,413	792	4,209	22	1	8	1	32	2	...	...	...	2
Southern Range.	Tanjore ...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	25	...	58	119	162	93	109	483	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Trichinopoly ...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	37	3	80	152	122	148	111	533	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Madura ...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	85	...	119	103	116	169	115	503	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ramnad ...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	37	...	54	59	95	80	52	286	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tinnevelly ...	1	...	...	...	1	17	...	56	...	73	78	58	83	45	264	2	1	5	...	8	1	...	...	...	1
	Coimbatore ...	...	...	...	...	...	38	5	78	2	123	173	128	257	107	665	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	The Nilgiris ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	9	...	11	9	4	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Malabar ...	...	...	...	...	...	54	1	15	...	70	230	126	111	102	569	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	North Malabar ...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	12	1	36	76	38	39	24	177	2	1	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
	South Canara ...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	25	1	58	145	108	82	89	424	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Total ...	1	...	...	...	1	290	6	379	7	682	1,144	957	1,062	754	3,917	7	3	7	...	17	3	...	...	...	
	The Railway Police, Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	69	9	30	8	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	The Railway Police, Trichinopoly ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	52	3	19	2	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	6	121	12	49	10	192	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	1	...	...	...	1	855	20	1,259	35	2,169	3,539	2,586	3,333	2,032	11,490	39	7	27	3	76	29	...	1	...	30

Return showing the number of justifiable homicides, suicides and accidental deaths for the year 1910, classified according to the results of the investigations held under section 174, Criminal Procedure Code—concluded.

Ranges.	Districts.	Deaths from Neglect or Want.					Deaths from Exposure.					Deaths from other Causes.					Total.				Grand Total.	
		Males.		Females.			Males.		Females.			Males.		Females.			Males.		Females.			
		Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Males.	Females.
		28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
	Madras City ...	3	2	1	...	6	1	...	...	...	1	9	...	4	...	13	91	27	49	22	118	71
Northern Range.	Ganjám ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	4	1	6	1	1	9	260	135	210	127	395	337
	Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	292	211	240	122	503	362
	Jeypore ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	4	234	54	75	29	288	104
	Gódávari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	164	96	152	53	260	205
	Kistna ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138	80	163	55	218	218
	Guntúr ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	4	138	55	178	42	193	220
	Nellore ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	152	74	191	45	226	236
	Total ...		...	1	..	1	4	...	7	...	11	5	6	5	1	17	1,378	705	1,209	473	2,083	1,682
Central Range.	Kurnool ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	31	121	26	116	147
	Bellary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	81	61	105	42	142	147
	Anantapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	136	58	201	52	194	253
	Cuddapah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	177	60	357	85	237	442
	North Arcot	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	6	...	27	338	204	397	191	542	588
	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	94	124	86	218	210
	South Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	297	193	223	134	490	357
	Salem ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	232	210	361	189	442	550
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	7	...	32	1,470	911	1,889	805	2,381	2,694
Southern Range.	Tanjore ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	163	118	109	315	227
	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	193	122	185	114	315	299
	Madura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137	116	254	115	253	369
	Ramnad ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	95	117	52	171	169
	Tinnevelly ...	5	...	2	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	59	146	45	163	191
	Coimbatore ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	212	135	335	109	347	444
	The Nilgiris	4	5	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	17	9	9	1	26	10
	South Malabar	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	5	...	1	...	6	293	127	128	102	420	230
	North Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	8	107	39	55	25	146	80
	South Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	179	108	107	90	287	197
	Total ...	11	5	3	...	19	2	2	...	...	4	12	...	3	1	16	1,470	973	1,454	762	2,443	2,216
	The Railway Police, Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	72	9	31	8	81	39
	The Railway Police, Trichinopoly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	3	19	2	58	21
	Total ...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	1	...	..	...	1	127	12	50	10	139	60
	Grand Total ...	14	7	5	...	26	7	2	7	...	16	52	6	19	2	79	4,536	2,628	4,651	2,072	7,164	6,723

71

Statement showing the particulars of suicides and accidental deaths during the year 1910.

Ranges.	Districts.	Suicides. By drowning. Males. Adults.	By drowning. Males. Children.	By drowning. Females. Adults.	By drowning. Females. Children.	By drowning. Total.	By hanging. Males. Adults.	By hanging. Males. Children.	By hanging. Females. Adults.	By hanging. Females. Children.	By hanging. Total.	By poison. Males. Adults.	By poison. Males. Children.	By poison. Females. Adults.	By poison. Females. Children.	By poison. Total.	By lethal weapons. Males. Adults.	By lethal weapons. Males. Children.	By lethal weapons. Females. Adults.	By lethal weapons. Females. Children.	By lethal weapons. Total.	By other causes. Males. Adults.	By other causes. Males. Children.	By other causes. Females. Adults.	By other causes. Females. Children.	By other causes. Total.	Total. Males. Adults.	Total. Males. Children.	Total. Females. Adults.	Total. Females. Children.	Grand Total. Males.	Grand Total. Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
	Madras City ...	15	1	19	3	38	6	...	3	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	1	22	1	22	3	23	25
Northern Range.	Ganjám	12	...	19	i	32	16	3	15	3	37	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	30	3	34	4	33	38
	Vizagapatam ...	32	...	71	...	103	8	...	4	...	12	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	42	...	77	...	42	77
	Jeypore	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	4	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	9	...	4	1	9	5
	Gódávari ...	34	...	78	7	119	8	...	5	...	13	1	...	5	...	6	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	88	7	44	95
	Kistna	32	1	74	...	107	5	..	4	...	9	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	1	80	...	38	80
	Guntúr	23	1	56	...	80	6	..	3	...	9	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	29	1	60	...	30	60
	Nellore	23	...	47	1	71	4	...	6	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	53	1	28	54
	Total ...	156	2	345	9	512	55	3	41	4	103	2	...	9	...	11	3	...	...	...	3	3	...	1	...	4	219	5	396	13	224	409
Central Range.	Kurnool ...	17	...	48	...	65	9	...	1	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	49	...	27	49
	Bellary	11	...	34	2	47	11	...	8	...	19	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	43	2	24	45
	Anantapur ...	7	...	30	...	37	7	1	3	...	11	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	16	1	33	...	17	33
	Cuddapah ...	63		140	...	203	10	..	6	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	..	...	...	75	...	147	...	75	147
	North Arcot ...	24	..	40	3	67	31	3	19	...	53	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	60	3	59	3	63	62
	Chingleput ...	4	...	16	...	20	29	2	4	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	34	2	20	...	36	20
	South Arcot ...	7	...	11	1	19	36	2	30	1	69	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	3	45	2	43	2	47	45
	Salem	10	...	47	4	61	27	...	20	1	48	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	67	5	38	72
	Total ...	143	...	366	10	519	160	8	91	2	261	4	...	1	...	5	9	...	1	...	10	3	...	2	...	5	319	8	461	12	327	473
Southern Range.	Tanjore	1	...	4	...	5	30	...	21	...	51	1	..	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	25	...	33	25
	Trichinopoly ...	3	..	1	1	5	32	...	25	2	59	5	...	11	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	37	3	40	40
	Madura	23	...	69	...	92	9	..	13	...	22	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	2	34	...	85	...	34	85
	Ramnad	11	...	8	..	19	1	...	4	...	5	4	...	25	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	17	...	37	...	17	37
	Tinnevelly ...	3	...	27	...	30	9	...	17	...	26	5	...	11	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	17	...	56	...	17	56
	Coimbatore ...	20	4	66	2	92	16	1	11	...	28	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	38	5	78	2	43	80
	The Nilgiris ...	...	...	7	...	7	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	9	...	2	9
	South Malabar ...	3	...	1	...	4	44	1	14	...	59	1	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	54	1	15	...	55	15
	North Malabar ...	...		3	...	3	19	...	9	1	29	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	23	...	12	1	23	13
	South Canara ...	4	...	14	1	19	28	...	10	...	38	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	25	1	32	26
	Total ...	68	4	200	4	276	189	2	124	3	318	18	...	53	...	71	9	...	...	...	9	6	...	2	...	8	290	6	379	7	296	386
	The Railway Police, Madras ...	...		...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	2	...	1	...	2	1
	The Railway Police, Trichinopoly ...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	..	3	3	...	...	...	3	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	6	5	...	1	...	5	1
	Grand Total ...	382	7	930	26	1,345	410	13	259	9	691	24	...	63	...	87	21	...	1	...	22	18	...	6	...	24	855	20	1,259	35	875	1,294

Statement showing the particulars of suicides and accidental deaths during the year 1910—concluded.

Accidental Deaths.

Ranges.	Districts.	By drowning. Males. Adults.	By drowning. Males. Children.	By drowning. Females. Adults.	By drowning. Females. Children.	By drowning. Total.	By wild beasts. Males. Adults.	By wild beasts. Males. Children.	By wild beasts. Females. Adults.	By wild beasts. Females. Children.	By wild beasts. Total.	By snakes. Males. Adults.	By snakes. Males. Children.	By snakes. Females. Adults.	By snakes. Females. Children.	By snakes. Total.
		34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
	Madras City ...	17	11	8	5	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Range.	Ganjám	41	64	79	77	261	103	24	49	18	194	26	14	20	11	71
	Vizagapatam ...	101	145	113	97	456	23	4	5	1	33	15	6	8	1	30
	Jeypore ...	44	10	21	13	88	88	19	34	8	149	15	9	5	1	30
	Gódávari ...	46	63	39	33	181	8	6	2	...	16	13	3	5	1	22
	Kistna ...	55	68	56	53	232	1	...	..	...	1	8	2	5	...	15
	Guntúr	58	44	90	41	233	2	...	...	...	2	4	...	2	...	6
	Nellore	62	63	114	39	278	3	3	2	1	9	26	5	10	3	44
	Total ...	407	457	512	353	1,729	228	56	92	28	404	107	39	55	17	218
Central Range.	Kurnool	34	24	64	20	142	1	...	1	...	2	3	...	2	1	6
	Bellary	28	47	46	28	149	..	...	...	1	1	7	1	4	1	13
	Anantapur ...	50	45	133	44	272	1	...	...	...	1	7	1	3	1	12
	Cuddapah ...	74	51	207	83	415	2	2	...	...	4	1	...	1	1	3
	North Arcot ...	136	174	284	178	772	..	...	...	...	...	31	9	20	2	62
	Chingleput ...	47	73	85	75	280	1	1		1	3	21	9	10	6	46
	South Arcot ...	103	148	114	107	472	5	...	...	1	6	84	30	48	12	174
	Salem	133	190	274	172	769	...	...	..	...	...	11	4	5	3	23
	Total ...	605	752	1,207	707	3,271	10	3	1	3	17	165	54	93	27	339
Southern Range.	Tanjore	43	130	56	87	316	...	...	...	...	...	36	9	24	12	81
	Trichinopoly ...	51	91	102	87	331	1	...	...	...	1	44	9	24	13	90
	Madura	44	94	154	93	385	...	...	...	...	...	17	5	6	5	33
	Ramnad ...	34	79	68	49	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3
	Tinnevelly ..	50	47	74	40	211	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3
	Coimbatore ...	105	101	240	99	545	9	1	...	2	12	25	12	9	3	49
	The Nilgiris ..	1	2	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	South Malabar ...	58	90	65	84	297	5	...	3	1	9	72	10	18	10	110
	North Malabar ..	21	26	27	19	93	2	1	...	...	3	14	3	6	...	23
	South Canara ...	53	78	46	76	253	1	1	...	...	2	22	13	22	8	65
	Total ...	460	738	832	634	2,664	20	3	3	3	29	231	62	113	51	457
	The Railway Police, Madras ..	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
	The Railway Police, Trichinopoly ...	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	·2	2	...	..	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	1,491	1,960	2,559	1,699	7,709	258	62	96	34	450	503	155	261	95	1,014

Ranges.	Districts.	By Railways. Males. Adults.	By Railways. Males. Children.	By Railways. Females. Adults.	By Railways. Females. Children.	By Railways. Total.	By other causes. Males. Adults.	By other causes. Males. Children.	By other causes. Females. Adults.	By other causes. Females. Children.	By other causes. Total.	Total. Males. Adults.	Total. Males. Children.	Total. Females. Adults.	Total. Females. Children.	Grand Total. Males.	Grand Total. Females.
		49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
	Madras City ...	...	...	...	...	...	39	13	14	14	80	56	24	22	19	80	41
Northern Range.	Ganjám	...	...	...	...	...	54	21	20	15	110	224	123	168	121	347	289
	Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	111	56	37	23	227	250	211	163	122	461	285
	Jeypore ...	...	...	...	...	...	53	16	8	6	83	200	54	68	28	254	96
	Gódávari ...	...	...	...	...	...	50	24	18	12	104	117	96	64	46	213	110
	Kistna ...	...	...	...	...	...	35	9	15	2	61	99	79	76	55	178	131
	Guntúr	...	...	...	...	...	43	10	22	1	76	107	54	114	42	161	156
	Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	28	3	8	...	39	119	74	134	43	193	177
	Total ...	...	..	...	...	...	374	139	128	59	700	1,116	691	787	457	1,807	1,244
Central Range.	Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	20	7	5	5	37	58	31	72	26	89	98
	Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	20	13	11	10	54	55	61	61	40	116	101
	Anantapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	58	11	32	7	108	116	57	168	52	173	220
	Cuddapah ...	...	...	...	...	...	25	7	2	1	35	102	60	210	85	162	295
	North Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	...	68	17	20	7	112	235	200	324	187	435	511
	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	21	9	9	4	43	90	92	104	86	182	190
	South Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	...	60	13	18	12	103	252	191	180	132	443	312
	Salem	...	...	...	...	...	50	16	15	9	90	194	210	294	184	404	478
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	322	93	112	55	582	1,102	902	1,413	792	2,004	2,205
Southern Range.	Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	40	23	13	10	86	119	162	93	109	281	202
	Trichinopoly ...	...	...	...	...	...	56	22	22	11	111	152	122	148	111	274	259
	Madura	...	...	...	...	...	42	17	9	17	85	103	116	169	115	219	284
	Ramnad ...	...	...	...	...	...	25	15	10	3	53	59	95	80	52	154	132
	Tinnevelly ..	...	...	...	...	...	27	11	7	5	50	78	58	83	45	136	128
	Coimbatore ...	...	...	...	...	...	34	14	8	3	59	173	128	257	107	301	364
	The Nilgiris ..	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	8	9	4	...	...	13	..
	South Malabar ...	...	...	...	...	...	95	26	25	7	153	230	126	111	102	356	213
	North Malabar ..	...	...	...	...	...	39	8	6	5	58	76	38	39	24	114	63
	South Canara ...	...	...	...	...	...	69	16	14	5	104	145	108	82	89	253	171
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	433	154	114	66	767	1,144	957	1,062	754	2,101	1,816
	The Railway Police, Madras ..	69	8	30	8	115	...	...	...	...	...	69	9	30	8	78	38
	The Railway Police, Trichinopoly ...	49	2	16	2	69	1	...	3	...	4	52	3	19	2	55	21
	Total ...	118	10	46	10	184	1	...	3	...	4	121	12	49	10	133	59
	Grand Total ...	118	10	46	10	184	1,169	399	371	194	2,133	3,539	2,586	3,333	2,032	6,125	5,365

Statement of maliciously and wilfully false cases and of cases prosecuted by the Police and found false after trial for the year 1910. [Para. 33.]

Districts.	Number of cases referred by Police as wilfully and maliciously false.		Number of such cases struck off by Magistrate.	Number in which Magistrate declined to strike off.	Number pending orders of Magistrate.	Number of cases in column 4 in which				Number of cases in column 4 in which complainants were prosecuted		Number of persons in cases in columns 11 and 12		Cases prosecuted by the Police.	Cases prosecuted by the Police and declared false after enquiry or trial by criminal courts.	Percentage of cases declared false to cases prosecuted by the Police.	Districts.
	Pending orders of Magistrates from previous years.	During the year under report.				Magistrate's sanction was necessary to prosecute complainant.	Magistrate's sanction was applied for.	Magistrate refused sanction to prosecute.	Magistrate granted sanction to prosecute.	On sanction of Magistrate.	Without sanction of Magistrate.	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Madras City	...	182	161	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	7	4	41,827	9	0·0	Madras City.
Ganjám	12	80	80	1	11	28	9	4	4	3	3	2	4	3,229	26	0·8	Ganjám.
Vizagapatam	6	143	133	10	6	32	24	6	15	10	15	9	16	3,704	6	0·2	Vizagapatam.
Jeypore	9	44	40	2	11	4	4	...	3	1	1	...	2	407	8	2·0	Jeypore.
Gódávari	21	163	138	9	37	43	17	5	11	10	10	9	10	4,735	8	0·2	Gódávari.
Kistna	67	362	301	21	107	41	10	8	...	...	10	...	5	5,184	31	0·6	Kistna.
Guntúr	30	135	130	3	32	16	13	5	8	8	27	12	17	3,190	18	0·6	Guntúr.
Nellore	46	234	236	7	37	18	18	12	3	3	14	6	2	3,736	8	0·2	Nellore.
Kurnool	21	163	155	4	25	19	19	10	7	6	1	1	4	1,764	84	4·8	Kurnool.
Bellary	63	233	232	13	51	15	9	1	3	3	5	3	3	5,723	14	0·2	Bellary.
Anantapur	34	149	144	15	24	20	13	7	3	3	14	4	9	2,094	10	0·5	Anantapur.
Cuddapah	32	283	282	12	21	67	10	2	...	...	4	1	2	2,188	60	2·7	Cuddapah.
North Arcot	28	350	347	1	30	8	8	3	1	1	21	10	12	6,262	36	0·6	North Arcot.
Chingleput	46	182	206	5	17	20	9	3	3	3	3	1	2	2,884	11	0·4	Chingleput
South Arcot	63	340	344	5	54	14	7	3	1	1	4	3	1	6,123	4	0·1	South Arcot.
Salem	127	380	415	22	70	25	23	4	11	11	53	23	30	4,036	47	1·2	Salem.
Tanjore	54	199	217	3	33	28	21	12	1	1	2	...	1	7,646	22	0·3	Tanjore.
Trichinopoly	29	291	274	7	39	45	7	1	6	6	6	4	4	5,905	46	0·8	Trichinopoly.
Madura	7	94	93	2	6	14	10	2	7	7	12	5	8	10,674	25	0·2	Madura.
Ramnad	14	152	131	6	29	6	4	...	2	1	4	...	4	4,144	24	0·6	Ramnad.
Tinnevelly	49	316	290	12	63	18	10	2	4	4	22	4	7	5,065	46	0·9	Tinnevelly.
Coimbatore	87	501	436	14	138	49	17	6	7	1	10	2	2	4,347	12	0·3	Coimbatore.
The Nilgiris	...	23	18	...	5	8	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1,222	1	0·1	The Nilgiris.
South Malabar ...	33	212	205	4	36	72	28	11	9	6	4	4	4	4,913	7	0·1	South Malabar.
North Malabar ...	11	110	106	6	9	59	15	4	10	10	8	7	6	2,132	10	0·5	North Malabar.
South Canara ..	3	81	78	...	6	27	7	2	4	3	9	3	3	1,083	13	1·2	South Canara.
The Railway Police, Madras.	3	47	39	4	7	3	...	...	...	...	4	1	3	1,008	4	0·4	The Railway Police, Madras.
The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	2	26	23	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,345	12	0·9	The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.
Total ..	897	5,475	5,254	210	908	699	313	114	123	102	281	121	165	146,570	602	0·4	Total.

75

APPENDIX D.

REVIEW OF THE PRINCIPAL REFORMS IN POLICE ADMINISTRATION EFFECTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ORDERS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ON THE REPORT OF THE INDIAN POLICE COMMISSION.

As directed in G.O., No. 833, Judicial Department, dated the 22nd May 1911, I submit the following review of the principal reforms in police administration which have been effected during the last five years in accordance with the orders of the Government of India on the Report of the Police Commission.

Constabulary.

2. The minimum pay of the constabulary has been raised from Rs. 7 to 8 in the mufassal and from Rs. 8 to 9 in the City. Increments of pay are also granted to constables after 3, 10 and 17 years of approved service, good conduct allowances being abolished; their daily travelling allowance has been increased from one to two annas; and the provision of free quarters is being pushed forward. Unfortunately, these advantages have been counterbalanced by a rise in prices and a steadily increasing demand for labour, and the greatest difficulty is being experienced in recruiting. There was a total deficiency of 2,643 men on the 31st December 1910 and the re-allocation of circles is in consequence retarded.

Head constables.

3. The pay of head constables has been revised and there are now only three grades on Rs. 20, 17½ and 15, whereas formerly there were four grades on Rs. 25, 20, 16 and 14. In re-allocated circles Sub-Inspectors have been placed in charge of police stations and eventually head constables will only be employed on general duty at police stations under Sub-Inspectors as station-writers, in charge of out-posts and guards and in Reserves. These changes in the pay and status of head constables, however necessary they may be, have naturally resulted in widespread dissatisfaction and a want of zeal in assisting in the detection of cases, for which they are no longer held responsible. The direct recruitment of head constables has also now been stopped, but the slight rise in the pay of constables alluded to above does not attract men of the stamp required for station-writers and it will, I think, be necessary to take on a certain proportion of head constables by direct recruitment.

Sub-Inspectors.

4. The new grade of Sub-Inspector has been created and we have the full complement of officers required. In re-allocated circles they are now in charge of stations and are responsible for the investigation of crime. The majority are recruited direct (promotion of head constables to this rank being limited to 15 per cent. of the cadre) and they get an excellent training in the Provincial Training School, Vellore. Unfortunately, men of higher educational qualifications have not come forward as freely as was hoped, but the class of men we have got is not unpromising and when they have gained more experience in their work better results may be expected. Meanwhile there has been a steady decline in detection. Sub-Inspectors are also now employed as Readers to Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents and are appointed as Prosecuting Sub-Inspectors to assist Prosecuting Inspectors to conduct cases.

Sergeants.

5. Sergeants on a more liberal scale of pay, viz., Rs. 80, 90 and 100 have taken the place of the old class of European head constable. All the appointments have been filled up and there is no difficulty in getting ex-soldiers of a good stamp.

Inspectors.

6. The scale of pay of Inspectors has also been revised and they are divided into four grades on Rs. 250, 200, 175 and 150. They are given a daily allowance of one rupee when absent from head-quarters and fixed horse and conveyance allowances are only granted to Inspectors in charge of towns and to Prosecuting and Reserve Inspectors.

Deputy Superintendents.

7. The creation of the new grade of Deputy Superintendent has been effected and out of a sanctioned cadre of 40 officers 33 have been appointed. They are in four grades on Rs. 250, 300, 400 and 500 and when promoted to district charge their salaries will be from Rs. 600 to 900. The number of such appointments is meanwhile limited to two. Many of these officers are at present in charge of sub-divisions and as Personal Assistants to Superintendents, they have proved most useful in relieving officers of office routine and the investigation of crime.

Superior Officers.

8. The salaries of superior officers have been revised. Assistant Superintendents draw from Rs. 300 to 500, Superintendents from Rs. 700 to 1,200 and Deputy Inspectors-General Rs. 1,500 and 1,800. The Commissioner of Police, Madras, is graded as a Deputy Inspector-General and an additional Deputy Inspector-General has been appointed for charge of the Railways and the Criminal Investigation Department. Deputy Inspectors-General are now eligible for an additional pension of Rs. 1,000 a year. A general uniform has also been prescribed by Government for superior officers.

Armed Reserves.

9. The strength of the armed reserves has been raised and fixed for each district to admit of the maintenance of an "emergency force" ready at a moment's notice to deal with local disturbances or any other emergency. The armed reserves, all of which have now got European Sergeants, are mobilized annually and they are in an efficient state. Proposals are before Government to enlarge the field of recruitment for reserves and give the men a special allowance.

Training Schools.

10. Another important reform which has been carried out is the conversion of the Police Training School at Vellore into a Provincial Training School. All Probationary Assistant Superintendents and Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors directly recruited have now to go through this school and the system of training in force leaves little to be desired. Recruits' schools for the training of the constabulary have also been opened at Vellore and Vizianagram and two more are to be established at Coimbatore and Anantapur. These schools are doubtless in many ways a great improvement on the old system of training at district head-quarters, but the men do not like being taken away for six months from their native place and families and I think this has had an adverse effect on recruitment.

Railway Police.

11. The Railway Police has been re-organized on an improved basis and is divided into two districts in charge of Superintendents, under the control of the Deputy Inspector-General, Criminal Investigation Department and Railways. Two Assistant Superintendents have been provided for, but have not been as yet appointed for want of officers. Rules have also been drawn up for better co-operation between the District and Railway Police.

Criminal Investigation Department.

12. The creation of the Criminal Investigation Department is another much needed step which has been carried out. The department has now got an efficient staff and the useful work which is being done by it is too well known to Government to need further comment. In this connection the good work done by the Finger Print Bureau may also be mentioned. New finger print rules have been framed and embodied in the Police Order Book and revised rules for the registration and surveillance of gangs and the maintenance of gang registers have been issued.

Re-allocation.

13. Schemes for the re-allocation of police stations and divisions in all districts have been submitted to Government and have been approved of tentatively, pending the sanction of the Secretary of State which was subsequently obtained. These schemes have now been fully introduced in 5 districts and partially in 19 districts. The work is being pushed on as fast as possible, but, as already noted, is being retarded by the difficulty in recruitment. What effect re-allocation, combined with the abolition of the old village beat system, will have on the prevention and detection of crime it is too soon to say. We shall, it is true, have a much better class of investigating officer, but the areas they have to cover are very extensive and any improvement in the village police—on whom we have now so largely to depend—can only be very gradual. Meanwhile in some re-allocated circles a want of control over local criminals has been apparent.

Other reforms.

14. Among numerous other reforms which have also been effected the following may be mentioned :—New forms for the registration and reporting of crime, as well as for ledgering it have been introduced and the application of statistical tests to police work has been discouraged. The police order book has been completely revised and approved of by Government and in it have been embodied new rules for the registration and surveillance of bad characters. The right of appeal has been restricted, fines have been abolished and the period required to wipe out black marks has been raised from 3 to 6 months. The powers of Deputy Inspectors-General have also been enlarged and the promotion of Sub-Inspectors within that rank has been delegated to Superintendents, subject to the veto of the Deputy Inspector-General, who is empowered to redress any great inequalities of promotion among the districts of his charge.

H. DOUGLAS ROBERTSON,
Ag. Inspector-General of Police.

MADRAS,
10*th July* 1911.

77.

Government of Madras.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Recd.	1911.	*Enclosures*
Regd.		*Spare copies*

G.O. No. 1647, 27th October 1911.

Police Administration Report.

Reviewing the report on the administration of the Police department in the Madras Presidency during 1910.

1

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Order—No. 1647, Judicial, dated 27th October 1911.

The acting Inspector-General, Mr. Robertson, submits his report on the administration of the police of the Madras Presidency for the year 1910.

2. Mr. Cowie was in charge of the department throughout the year except for six weeks, when Mr. Robertson acted for him. The most important change in the *personnel* of the higher ranks of service was the assumption of charge of the Criminal Investigation Department by Mr. P. B. Thomas in succession to Mr. C. G. W. Clogstoun, who has since retired.

3. *Recruitment and discipline.*—With a sanctioned permanent strength of 32,207 of all ranks there were no less than 2,600 vacancies in the constabulary at the close of the year, and recruitment in a majority of districts shows no improvement. Increasing demand for labour, the flow of emigration, the rise in prices and the new system of training in central recruits' schools are said to militate against recruitment, but these causes do not, in the opinion of Government, adequately explain the situation. The prices of food-grains were appreciably lower in 1910 than in 1909, and when sixteen districts continue to be served by their own recruit schools, the alleged prejudice against centralization seems to be an inadequate explanation. It seems to Government that one of the greatest deterrents to enlistment may be found in the adoption of unintelligent methods of discipline. The percentage of departmental punishments in this Presidency is 31·8, while in Bengal it was 15, in Bombay 11 and in the United Provinces only 3. The attention of the Inspector-General should be specially devoted to this feature of police administration.

In Madura the percentage of punishments for offences other than absence without leave was no less than 84·6, which is nearly three times the Presidency average, and the Government desire that the Inspector-General should take an early opportunity of visiting that district and examining the necessity for so exceptional a degree of punishment. The practice of resorting to a day's suspension as a punishment reported from Anantapur has been rightly condemned both by the District Magistrate and the acting Inspector-General and it is hoped will not be repeated. While the Government are fully alive to the necessity for enforcing strict discipline in the ranks of the police force, they consider that the activities of certain officers in this direction should be tempered by a little more discretion. The shortage of men in the police is a serious matter, and it is possible that local allowances will have to be granted in districts where the difficulty of recruiting is greatest. On the other hand it must be remembered that during the past few years there has been a considerable expansion of the force and that demand has perhaps temporarily outstripped supply.

4. *Judicial punishments.*—There is very little variation in the totals of judicial punishments during the last three years, viz., 219 (in the permanent force) against 214 in 1909 and 228 in 1908; but as the strength of the force has since 1907 increased by over 7,000, these figures actually represent a considerable proportionate decline.

5. *Rewards.*—These vary much from district to district as their grant depends so much upon the *personnel* of the District Magistrate and District Superintendent. The principle of rewarding Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors by promotion rather than by gifts of money is the correct one. The Government notice that in some instances medals were granted as rewards to private persons and village magistrates. This practice is contrary to orders and must be discontinued.

6. *Training.*—The efficiency of the Vellore Training School continued to be maintained. At the end of the year there were 207 Sub-Inspectors on the rolls, and the results of the final examination, viz., 98 passes out of 117, were distinctly satisfactory. For the training of recruits there were two central schools, one at Vellore and another at Vizianagram, besides 16 schools at district head-quarters. The latter will be abolished when additional central schools are opened, as they will be shortly, at Coimbatore and Anantapur.

Sub-Inspectors.—The Government are gratified to note that the work of this class of officers was on the whole satisfactory, and they fully endorse the Inspector-General's remarks as to the value of the personal training they receive from district officers.

7. *Special forces.*—Much good work was done by the railway police, and the efficiency of supervision by the Superintendents should be furthered by the new division of jurisdiction according to railway management. There were seven cases of attempts to derail trains reported (fortunately none of them attended with serious results), and stone-throwing seems to be regrettably common along parts of the South Indian line. The imposition of additional police is the proper remedy for the continued occurrence of this offence in any particular locality.

The Inspector-General's proposals for strengthening the armed reserves so as to admit of an emergency force being always held in readiness are under consideration. The importance of these armed reserves in the Presidency is great, and it is satisfactory to be assured of their efficiency. The activities of the Criminal Investigation Department were commendable, but the Government agree with Mr. Cowie that the Deputy Inspector-General's touring was not altogether adequate.

Village police.—The Government are glad to note that the acting Inspector-General gives on the whole a good report of the village police and instances some excellent work on the part of individual village magistrates. Tahsildars have many opportunities in the course of their tours for keeping village magistrates to the mark in their police duties, and where they fail to interest themselves they should be incited to do so by District Magistrates. The Government endorse Mr. Aziz-ud-din's opinion that the superior officers of police should treat the village headmen as useful colleagues in the discharge of their police duties.

8. *Cost of the department.*—The expenditure in each of the last five years has been—

	RS.
1906	53,53,053
1907	61,49,621
1908	69,96,681
1909	74,10,371
1910	80,08,711

The cost of the department has increased by 50 per cent. owing to the introduction of reforms. The increase during 1910 has been chiefly under the head of pay and allowances and a larger staff.

9. *Crime.*—The number of cases in which investigation was declined was very small, viz., 2,099 out of a total of 174,060 or 1·2 per cent.

There was an improvement in the percentage of cases of grave crime personally investigated by Superintendents (54·8 as against 45·4), though the work of certain individual officers was indifferent. The total grave crime for the Presidency is lower than in 1909 and 1908 but still considerably above the figures for 1907 when food-grains were generally dearer than in 1910. Under murders the total was 605 against 620 in 1909, Coimbatore and Salem being as usual the most prominent districts with 68 and 58 as compared with 67 and 36 in the previous year. Under the head of dacoity there was a satisfactory drop in the total for the Presidency—from 515 to 448. There was a very marked fall in Madura—from 49 in 1908 and 37 in 1909 to 9—for which the Superintendent, Mr. Lane, deserves commendation. The Ramnad-Tinnevelly-Madura group is responsible for a fall of 41 in the total. In Nellore there was a rise from 36 to 59, which is not adequately explained.

There was also a satisfactory decline in robberies from 843 to 775 and in cattle-thefts from 3,831 to 3,653. The Government note with satisfaction the good work done by Messrs. Lane and Hamilton in connection with the prevention of cattle-thefts.

10. The Governor in Council believes that it is well known both by the members of the force and by the public that an officer's work is not judged by the percentage of cases he detects. It is possible, however, that misapprehensions may arise from the publication of the table showing the percentage of crimes detected in each district and this table should therefore be omitted from future reports. In place of it the Inspector-General should give his opinion on the general merits of investigation work in each district as disclosed by the inspections of himself and the Deputy Inspectors-General. Success or failure depends upon many circumstances, of which good work by the investigating officer is only one, and the object of all inspecting officers from Assistant and Deputy Superintendents upwards should be to examine with care and intelligence the steps taken in the course of the investigation in order to ascertain and correct any errors that may have been committed. The true object of inspection is not to find fault but to help and guide with a view to securing improved efficiency, and in police work more especially the inspecting officer should devote his attention not to the results obtained but to the methods adopted and the action taken to detect the offender.

11. *Habitual offenders.*—The number of habituals at large was 28,445 males and 369 females as compared with 26,464 males and 347 females in 1909, but the percentage of bad characters out of view was reduced from 13·8 to 12·9. The year was also distinguished by the arrest of several notorious known depredators and proclaimed offenders in Salem, South Malabar, Madura and Guntúr. The percentage of persons bound over for bad livelihood remained almost unchanged, viz., 69·5 against 70 in 1909. The experiment of settling members of criminal gangs as cultivators, which began in 1909, appears to have so far justified itself; but the reclamation of the Rudrapad Korachas in Bellary, to which Mr. Williams has given the most praiseworthy attention, cannot be considered complete until their depredations on the Bombay frontier have, like their activities within the district, been effectually reduced. Mr. Aziz-ud-din's scheme of Mappilla colonization in Kasaragod taluk, South Canara, has not yet reached the stage at which its success or failure can be gauged.

Steady progress was recorded during the year in the disintegration of the Kudikaval system in Tinnevelly, and the satisfactory growth of a spirit of revolt in Trichinopoly against tuppukuli is reported by the District Magistrate. At the close of the year the sanction of Government was accorded to a set of rules to secure better co-operation between the British and the French police, which, it is hoped, will reduce the volume of crime in the South Arcot-Pondicherry border.

Excellent work continued to be done by the finger-print bureau, the proportion of identification to the number of references being the highest on record, 24·2 *per cent.*

12. *General.*—The Government note with pleasure the testimony borne to the good work of the officers named in paragraph 39 of the report.

13. *Reorganization.*—In Appendix D to the report, the acting Inspector-General has given a summary of the principal administrative reforms carried out in the department during the five years ending 1910 in accordance with the orders of the Government of India on the recommendations of the Police Commission. The reforms introduced in this Presidency are of a radical character. The Madras police organization formerly differed from that of the rest of India in two important features: the first was the large number of police stations; the second, the absence of the rank of sub-inspector, with the consequence that all police stations were in charge of head constables, who conducted the investigation of offences under the supervision of a relatively large body of inspectors on comparatively low pay. The essence of the Police Commission's reforms was to improve the investigating agency. The Madras Government readily agreed that this was of the first importance and created the rank of sub-inspector. But with the substitution of an officer on Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 a month, and a horse allowance of Rs. 15, for a head constable on Rs. 14 to Rs. 25, with a small charge allowance, it became clear that, for financial reasons,

the number of police stations must be reduced. The Governor in Council greatly regretted this necessity, for he recognized that many people would be deprived of that easy access to the police which they had hitherto enjoyed. How much they appreciated this convenience and the protection afforded by the presence of a police force has been shown by the representations that have been made, in practically every case, against the abolition of police stations under the re-allocation scheme. On the other hand, the public will now have the benefit of a higher class of investigating agency, which, it is hoped, will go far to remove the abuses that formerly existed.

Other reforms have been an improvement in the pay of the constables, sergeants, inspectors and the superior ranks; the reduction of the number of inspectors, whose duty is now more closely confined to inspection; and the creation of a superior Provincial Police service of Deputy Superintendents recruited partly from the ranks of inspectors, partly from other branches of the public service, and partly by direct appointment of young men. The force has also been largely increased so as to provide a reserve for supplying vacancies caused by men being absent on leave or under training; well-organized training schools are to take the place of the old inefficient district schools; and a Criminal Investigation Department has been constituted to deal with crime of a specialized character and criminal organizations of more than local importance.

It was obviously impossible to create an establishment of sub-inspectors by a stroke of the pen, but recruitment has been pushed on as rapidly as was feasible, and the probationers were put through a course of training at the Vellore Police School, supplemented by a period of practical training at a police station. The full complement of these officers has now been obtained. The staff does not consist entirely of new men, but includes a number of the former inspectors of the lowest grades and a proportion, limited to 15 per cent., of specially selected head constables.

The redistribution of police stations has necessarily been delayed by the need for new buildings and by the want of trained sub-inspectors, but it has now been carried out completely in five and partially in nineteen districts. Full effect has been given to the decisions regarding improvement of pay; training schools for constables have been formed at Vellore and Vizianagram; the buildings of the school at Coimbatore are nearly completed; and those for the fourth school (at Anantapur) are about to be commenced. The Provincial Training School at Vellore provides training for sub-inspectors and probationary officers of higher rank. The Criminal Investigation Department has been at work for some years, and 33 out of 40 Deputy Superintendents have already been appointed, while five more are to be appointed in a few months. The work of reform is thus nearly completed. The cost has been heavy, but the Governor in Council trusts that experience will prove that the money has been well spent. An improved stamp of investigating officer has undoubtedly been obtained—men of better education and of higher moral standards. The majority of them are lacking in experience, but that is a fault which will soon be removed, and meanwhile the superior officers should treat them with consideration and remember that a young man will respond to kindly guidance and instruction far more readily than to strictures and punishment.

(True Extract.)

H. A. Stuart,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

To the Inspector-General of Police.
,, the Commissioner of Police, Madras.
,, the Inspector-General of Prisons.
,, all District Magistrates.
,, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras.
,, the Accountant-General.
,, the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue).

Copy to the Revenue Department.
,, ,, Government of India (Home Department) with C.L.

Editors' Table.